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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. III NEW YORK, DECEMBER 20, 1916 No. 15

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SERIOUS SITUATION IN OPIUM

The government statistics on stocks of opium at this port on November 30 show a total of only 10,366 pounds valued at $73,029. With low stocks in London the situation is serious. There is a sufficient supply in this country for medicinal purposes, and the leading manufacturers of narcotics express the belief that the medical profession will be able to obtain the usual amount required from month to month for some time to come.

The demand from Europe, however, is insistent and prices must necessarily advance. Much of the opium imported goes into narcotics which are exported for use in the battlefield hospitals. The market situation is rapidly becoming acute on this account. The stocks in London, New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis have been decreasing steadily during the last few months. The opium remaining in warehouse on June 30, according to the report of the Department of Commerce, was 52,638 pounds valued at $390,296. On July 31 the amount was 48,751 pounds valued at $378,116. On September 30 the total was 29,403 pounds valued at $225,660. On October 31, the supply had dwindled to 16,157 pounds valued at $101,150 and now comes the November report giving the stock at New York as 10,366 pounds valued at $73,029. There is said to be a slightly larger amount in London, but this will soon be exhausted and shipments have practically stopped owing to conditions in the Balkans and the practical blockade of Greece. Manufacturers of narcotics were anxiously awaiting the government statistics of the amount in warehouse in this country which have not yet been made public. The return for New York has been sent to Washington and a full report covering New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis will probably be issued this week by the Department of Commerce. The amount in warehouse at Philadelphia and St. Louis is usually much less than at New York. In September the stocks at these points were as follows:

Districts	Pounds	Amount
New York	22,495	$136,977
Philadelphia	6,563	87,138
St. Louis	345	1,545
Total	29,403	$225,660

There is little probability that the stocks at Philadelphia and St. Louis have been increased. They may have been reduced in the same proportion as the stock in New York which is now less than one-half what it was in September. This is the situation which is causing some uneasiness in the trade and caused one importer to remark "No one can tell what the outcome will be."

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR CASTOR OIL

Conditions which have caused a shortage of castor beans will probably soon be relieved. There is no embargo on shipments from India, but Great Britain has placed restrictions on exports by requiring guarantees that the

consignments will not reach enemy countries even after the manufacture of the oil into compounds.

The shortage is temporary and will be relieved by the end of January. Shipments are on the way. There is an ample stock of seed this year, and the situation will not be acute or uncertain as was the case last year owing to a short crop.

The arrangements made by the British government are similar to those made for the exportation of shellac and burlap. Permits must be secured and the guarantees are required in this connection and must be given before the permit is issued. There is no cause for alarm in the trade as the situation is nothing like the condition which had to be met last year and which caused many unexpected advances and much excitement and uncertainty in the trade.

There is some anxiety among importers regarding the submarine warfare on merchant ships, but so far during the war not one ship carrying consignments of castor beans has been captured or sunk. The chances are considered favorable for the safe arrival of sufficient stocks to meet all requirements before February 1.

AFTER-THE-WAR PROBLEMS

"We must clearly recognize the fact that in the normal years preceding the outbreak of the European war, the European nations which are now engaged in a life-and-death struggle were our best customers. We should recognize it as our duty as good merchants to put our best customers, as quickly as possible, in the position, normal and healthy, strong and vigorous, that they were in prior to the outbreak of this calamitous war. I hope that we will recognize this opportunity not only as one of good business, but a privilege which we are permitted to exercise on behalf of our friends and neighbors in Europe," said Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, in an address before the Southern Commercial Congress.

"Violent readjustments in the social, political, and economic life of the nations of Europe are now in process. On the economic side these adjustments offer us opportunities for profitable service, but we must be prepared as a nation to take advantage of those opportunities.

"We shall in all probability be called upon to let the nations of Europe—certainly Russia, France, and Belgium—have the use of our capital, if they are to purchase our products. In other words, if Russia is to buy from us the rails, locomotives, cars and other equipment needed to extend her transportation system; if France and Belgium are to import from us the iron and steel, wood and timber, machinery, and raw materials necessary to enable them to resume their normal industrial life; we must be prepared to continue making loans and advances to those countries. We shall probably have to give purchasers in Europe one or two years' time in which to realize a turn-over out of which our invoices are to be paid. But these loans will be for purposes of peace instead of war; for reconstruction rather than destruction. Our loans will be against gradually increasing securities rather than as at present against slowly diminishing resources, national and individual.

"In England, Germany, and Italy, on the other hand, we must remember that there has been no great destruction of such capital as is represented by factories, railways, telegraph and telephone lines; that fixed capital and manufacturing plants are unimpaired except for the deterioration caused by the straining of capacity to the utmost and the inability to make repairs at proper intervals. In England there has been an almost complete cessation of building activity except in the construction of temporary wooden structures for the housing of workmen in busy munitions centers. We may reasonably expect, therefore, that when the war ends there will be a demand in the United Kingdom for such construction woods as Southern pine and for hardwoods.

"In England, also, as occasion arises for the replacement of worn-out or antiquated machinery and equipment, we shall probably see a demand for the most up-to-date time- and labor-saving machinery. The war has shown England the need for scrapping a large part of her present industrial equipment. In many cases it was old-fashioned and, from a scientific point of view, altogether uneconomical in operation. The withdrawal of skilled men from the factories and shops has compelled the substitution of "fool-proof" machinery, since it had to be operated by unskilled men, and in many cases, by women and young men who had not served an apprenticeship. The generally increased costs of production in Great Britain, due to higher wages, higher taxes, higher interest rates, and currency inflation, will also have the effect of creating a demand for the labor-saving machinery in which the United States leads the world.

"As to the position of Germany, we do not have the information to enable us to say in advance just what her needs will be, but we know that there has been no destruction of her manufacturing plant. It seems safe to say, however, that the stocks of material are low in Germany and that as soon as the war is over that country will call upon neutral nations for such articles as she does not produce at home. It seems also safe to say that her most serious loss in industrial efficiency is her loss of man power, which must be replaced by labor-saving machinery.

"In spite of statements to the contrary, and in spite of fundamental economic laws, the belligerent nations will not, I believe, for some time after the war, trade with one another except in so far as they cannot obtain elsewhere the articles which they need. In such cases it is more than likely that the business will be handled for a time at least through neutrals. The United States is the one nation which will be able to sell to all the belligerents alike, since we are the only nation which is likely to have any surplus of capital and because we are likely to be the only nation which can extend credit to the extent required. We are the only nation which is sufficiently developed as a manufacturing nation to supply the modern time- and labor-saving machinery for which we anticipate a demand from England, France, Belgium, and Russia. We have the raw materials."

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO. SUE FORMER EMPLOYE

Innis, Speiden & Company of New York, dealers in dyestuffs and chemicals, have begun suit in Common Pleas Court No. 1 in Philadelphia against John W. Newton, their former Philadelphia agent, charging that he illegally deprived the concern of $25,000 profits through a "secret sales system" alleged to have been operated by him while in the company's employ. Innis, Speiden & Company ask the court to order the defendant to make a full statement of all of the alleged "secret sales" and also to make a just settlement for the profits he thus derived.

ISSUE OVER PRESCRIPTION REFILLING

Involves Treasury Ruling Regarding Preparations Containing a Narcotic—Will Be Carried to the Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, D. C. December 19—A great deal of attention is being centered on the case now pending in the local courts brought by George B. Ashley against Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn, involving a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel these officials to abrogate Treasury Decision No. 2309 which prohibits the refilling of a prescription calling for preparations containing a narcotic in a quantity exempted by the Harrison anti-narcotic act unless it happens to be a stock of ready made preparation.

Ashley contends that section 6 of the Harrison anti-narcotic law makes no distinction between ready-made and freshly-made preparations. The case came up in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on December 13, before Chief Justice Covington. The counsel for Ashley, Leonard J. Mather and E. C. Brokmeyer, maintained that the Government had not proceeded in accordance with the Code of the District of Columbia and should have answered the petition instead of filing, as they did, a motion to dismiss it.

Charles W. Arth, assistant United States district attorney, appearing for the Government, replied that it was a practice in the District of Columbia to file such motions. The Court continued the case until December 15, on which day Mr. Arth asked leave to file an answer, as had been suggested by Ashley's counsel, in substitution for the motion to dismiss that had been previously filed. This was granted by Judge Covington and the Government was given until January 5 to make its answer to the Court. At that time the case will be heard on its merits.

A number of highly important and interesting points were brought out at this preliminary hearing of the case. During the discussion, counsel for the Government stated that he did not know who Ashley was, but insisted that his counsel, Mr. Brokmeyer, was general attorney for the National Association of Retail Druggists, whereupon the Court remarked that the question of the interest of the petitioner could be gone into in the Government's answer to Ashley's petition.

Ashley's counsel did not attack the constitutionality of the Harrison Act in the petition drawn up for him but insisted that if Treasury Decision No. 2309 should be held to be a proper exercise of the authority of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborn under the law, then the law as so administered constitutes an invasion of the police powers of the states and is, therefore, unconstitutional.

It is interesting to note that the counsel for the Government informed the Court that whichever side wins, the case will be appealed to a higher court.

SUITS FOR VIOLATION OF THE DRUG LAW

Attorney General Acted in 978 Cases—Decrees of Condemnation and Forfeiture in 541 Suits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19—According to the annual report of the Attorney-General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, there were 978 cases, involving 1,364 violations of the Food and Drugs Act forwarded to the United States attorneys. There were 401 cases involving 787 criminal violations and 577 civil cases. During the past year 1,027 cases were terminated, 427 of which were criminal and 600 civil. There were 541 decrees of condemnation and forfeiture under which goods in 325 cases were ordered destroyed.

Pending at the close of the year there were 435 cases, 233 of which were criminal and 202 civil. Fines amounting to $15,775.56 were assessed during the year. In addition to the foregoing, various health officers collaborating with the Department of Agriculture instituted 18 cases, 11 of which were criminal and 7 civil. This resulted in the recovery in fines of $105.

Under this act there were two important cases decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the Government, the Coca Cola and Eckman's Alterative cases.

During the fiscal year, 87 cases under the Insecticide Act were reported, 76 of which were presented as criminal offenses and 11 as civil. Cases charging 103 violations were terminated during the year, 93 of which were criminal and 10 civil. Fines were imposed in 80 cases, amounting to $2,040. At the end of the year prosecutions involving 58 violations were pending. Sentence was suspended in one case.

There were reported to the United States attorneys 38 alleged violations under the Virus Act. Two cases were pending at the beginning of the year. Fines amounting to $185 were imposed in 36 cases which terminated in favor of the Government. Twenty-eight of the violations were consolidated as one and a $100 fine imposed. In another case a fine of $50 was assessed and in seven others fines of $5 each. Three cases were dismissed. One case was pending at the close of the previous year.

DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY SEEKS INJUNCTION

The Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., has brought suit to restrain the American Bromine Company and A. E. Schaeffer from using certain secret processes for the manufacture of chemicals and other trade secrets for the manufacture of bromine which the Dow Chemical Company claims are its exclusive property.

The bill of complaint charges that Schaeffer, who was formerly a chemist and then a superintendent in the employ of the Dow company, and in charge of the Bromine plant, became well advised as to the various trade secrets of his employer and was in fact one of the very few employes of the company who did become thoroughly acquainted with these processes. The bill also alleges that other trusted employes of the Dow company were employed by the American Bromine company for the purpose of securing from them some of the Dow processes.

Arguments were heard in the Midland Circuit Court on Monday and the case taken under advisement.

LAW PROHIBITING NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19—The United States Supreme Court today dismissed for want of jurisdiction the case of the Charles Schweinler Press against the people of the State of New York. This case involved the validity of a New York law which prohibits the employment of women during the hours between nine p.m. and six a.m The courts of New York upheld the law and the complainants appealed to the highest court. The Supreme Court dismissed the case holding that there was no Federal question involved.

SALES OF POISONS FOR SPRAYING FRUIT

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 19—Congressman H. A. Barnhart, of Indiana, has introduced a bill (H. R. 18911) into the House of Representatives to add a section to the pharmacy law of the District of Columbia so as to exempt from the provisions of section 13 of the law which makes it unlawful for any person to sell or to deliver to any other person, except under certain conditions, any poisonous compound, combination or preparation thereof, such as these when sold, used, or employed for the purpose of spraying fruits and crops, or as fertilizer, or as stock and poultry foods or remedies.

NEW DYE COMPANY BEGINS SHIPMENTS

The Holland Aniline Company of Holland, Mich., has begun the shipment of colors for the carpet trade. The company is making Bismarck brown and gray brown. Frans Franken, president came from Holland four years ago and started a factory in Chicago. V. C. Mape was until recently in the textile industry. Dr. Louis Weisberg, vice-president, is an expert in German dye processes.

The British Chemical Company has awarded contract to the Gaylord Engineering & Construction Company for the erection of its plant at Trenton, Ont., including about 40 steel and concrete buildings, to cost $500,000.

GUARANTEE LABEL LEGEND LAPSES

U. S. Department of Agriculture Explains New Way for Manufacturers to Guarantee Foods and Drugs

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18—The following legend, so familiar in the past on food and drug packages, "Guaranteed by Manufacturer, under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1916, Serial Number 265,424," is disappearing from labels. A method for guaranteeing foods and drugs which will be less misleading to the public has been provided by the officials in charge of the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. Under the new plan manufacturers may guarantee their products on the invoice or bill of sale, or by certain other methods, but according to a food inspection decision which became effective on November 1, 1916, they may not make any statement regarding a guaranty or serial number on the labels of packages of foods and drugs which enter interstate or foreign commerce. However, labels containing the guaranty legend and serial number which were printed prior to May 5, 1914, the date on which the first notice to discontinue the guaranty legend and serial number was issued, may be used until May 1, 1918, in order to prevent the loss that otherwise would occur from the destruction of such labels.

The manufacturer, wholesaler, or other person residing in the United States and shipping foods or drugs into interstate commerce, according to the amended regulation, may print or stamp his guarantee on the invoice, bill of sale, or on any commercial paper that contains a list of the items of foods or drugs which he intends to guarantee. The Department of Agriculture does not prescribe the exact form that the guaranty shall take, but is of the opinion that the following wording will be satisfactory:

> I (We), the undersigned, do hereby guarantee that the articles of food (and drugs) listed herein are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, as amended.

This statement should be followed by the signature, which may be printed or stamped if the invoice or other document is transmitted by the guarantor direct to the dealer, and the address of the guarantor.

Originally it was provided in the rules and regulations that the manufacturer or wholesaler who desired to guarantee that his products complied with the Food and Drugs Act might file a general guaranty with the Department of Agriculture to the effect that the foods or drugs he shipped into interstate commerce were not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of that act. Upon the receipt of a properly executed guaranty the Department assigned a serial number to the manufacturer or wholesaler who filed the guaranty. The manufacturer or wholesaler was authorized to use this number on his labels to indicate that the guaranty which he had filed with the Department covered the products on which the number was used. After this method had been in operation for some time it was found that the guaranty legend on the label was misleading to the public. It was incorrectly assumed by consumers generally and some retail dealers that the guaranty legend on the label meant that a sample of the product had been examined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and that in effect the U. S. Department of Agriculture actually guaranteed the product.

The Food and Drugs Act provides that no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of that Act when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the United States, from whom he purchases articles of food and drugs. The guaranty should be to the effect that the foods and drugs to which it applies are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Act. The object of this provision is to make the manufacturer or wholesaler or person who knows the composition of the food and drug products responsible for their compliance with the provisions of the law. In many cases a dealer does not know the composition of the products he sells, and can not afford the expense of having an analysis made in order to determine it for himself. A provision, therefore, was inserted in the law to the effect that, if the dealer secured a guaranty from the manufacturer or wholesaler or other person from whom he purchases, the party making the guaranty would be responsible under the law, and the dealer would be relieved of responsibility. The dealer should see that all his foods and drugs which have entered interstate commerce, or which he expects to ship in interstate or foreign commerce or to sell in the District of Columbia or the Territories, are guaranteed to him in the manner outlined. The guaranty was never intended to be, and never has been, in any sense a guaranty by the Department of Agriculture.

HENBANE IS NOW VERY HARD TO GET

Scarcity of This Botanical Drug Has Caused Prices to Rise Enormously

Another drug has been added to the European botanicals listed as out of the market. Henbane, as to stocks and prices, has been in a purely nominal position for several months. Supplies have been reputed as scarce for over a year and prices have risen enormously, but with each advance in price there has always been a little more stock forthcoming. At the present, however, almost any kind of a bid will fail to reveal any further supplies. It was stated that a small lot had changed hands in the last few days at $3.50 a pound, an increase of 800 per cent over the quotations at the beginning of the year.

Russia and Germany have been supplying the local market with henbane though the plant grows profusely in the southern sections of Europe and in parts of Egypt and in Eastern Asia to India, but its collection seems not to have been commercialized except in the two first mentioned countries. Supplies from Germany have been cut off since soon after the war and active military operations in the growing sections of Russia have interfered, apparently, with its collection in that country. A shipment of henbane comes through now and then from one source or another, but in very small quantities, and no reliance can be placed on their regularity. The situation has been helped, somewhat, by the domestic cultivation of this product, but dealers predict that the market will be absolutely bare of stocks before the end of the winter.

Henbane is cultivated at Marion, N. C., in the botanical gardens of S. B. Penick & Company, but this is the first year that the crop from this source has been marketed, and the amount is relatively small. Mr. Penick said that with the aid of the home-grown product and what little he has been able to secure through his European connections, he has, in a measure, been able to supply the demands made upon him for henbane until recently. A small shipment of the foreign henbane has been received by this firm within the week, which, according to Mr. Penick, with what is on hand, will not be sufficient to satisfy the needs of more than a few regular customers and will not be offered in the market.

Quite a number of importers and dealers have had no stocks of henbane for some time. It was said that some of the large manufacturing pharmaceutical houses had a little stock in reserve, but that any offerings of good quality were readily absorbed by them. One concern that does an importing and pharmaceutical manufacturing business and also deals in crude drugs, had a small stock of henbane on hand for their own purposes, but were no longer offering to the trade.

$10,000 FOR WORK ON DYE STANDARDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18—The Bureau of Standards has just been granted an appropriation of $10,000 by the House of Representatives, which has passed the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, to develop color standards and methods of manufacture and of color measurement, with special reference to their industrial use in standardization and specification of colorants such as dyestuffs, inks and pigments and other products, and textiles in which color is a pertinent property. In all probability the Senate will agree to the provision.

U. S. BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY ASKS POWER TO FIX STANDARDS FOR DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Dr. Alsberg, Chief, Appears Before Committee on Agriculture in Washington and Suggests That Department Establish Standards of Strength and Purity for Articles Not in Pharmacopoeia

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)*

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18—A great deal of attention is being attracted to the endeavors of Dr. Carl Alsberg, successor of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, to have Congress enact legislation enlarging the powers of the bureau to an extent heretofore unthought of. Dr. Alsberg last week appeared before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives to explain the need for an appropriation of $75,000 included in the estimates submitted to Congress for the Agricultural Department to enable the Secretary of Agriculture (the Bureau of Chemistry would naturally do the work) to carry out the purposes and to enforce the Food and Drugs Act, and a small piece of new legislation slipped in under the head of recommendations, providing that "Hereafter, for the purpose of aiding in the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1916, as amended, hereinafter called the act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall have authority from time to time to establish standards of strength, quality or purity for articles of food, and for articles of drugs sold under or by a name not recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary official at the time of promulgation of the standards, and to alter or revoke the same, but no such standard, or the alteration or revocation thereof, shall be effective until a date, to be specified in the order of promulgation, which shall be not less than one year from the date of the order. Whenever a standard of strength, quality or purity for any article shall be in effect hereunder, each such article, if it fail to conform to such standard, shall, on that account, be deemed misbranded, within the meaning of the act, unless it be labeled so as plainly and conspicuously to show that, and how, it differs from the standard, and shall be subject to all provisions of the act to the same extent and in the same way as an article misbranded in any other respect within the meaning of the act."

The appearance of a statement in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS of December 6 to the effect that the Agricultural Department officials contemplated asking Congress to enact this legislation created a great stir in the drug trade. It is realized that if a law of this kind should be slipped through, it would have the effect of conferring upon Dr. Alsberg powers no less than those assumed by a czar. Members of the House Agricultural Committee are responsible for the statement that the proposed legislation would increase the powers of the bureau of chemistry far beyond those intended when the pure food and drug legislation was passed originally.

Dr. Alsberg admitted to the members of the committee in hearings before it that the provision would lodge almost unlimited powers in the Bureau of Chemistry over the food and drug supplies of the United States. It would give the bureau the right to prosecute and enforce penalties upon manufacturers, jobbers, wholesalers and retailers, and a single package of such merchandise might be the cause of fines from the original shipper down to the retailer who made the final sale.

He told the committee that he recognized the possibilities contained in the recommendation for which he is in large measure responsible and has also said he has no objection to the establishment by Congress or by a commission of a standard by which the bureau of chemistry could determine the quality of food and drugs within the meaning of the proposed enlarged construction of the so-called pure food and drugs act. The committee on agriculture will hardly approve a proposition so far reaching as this, especially in the short session of Congress.

The main objection to this legislation is that the way it is now framed would put into the hands of one bureau, directly under the President, too much power. Furthermore, there is no appeal provided from the decision of the bureau. A third important objection is that the Bureau of Chemistry would have the power to fix its own standards and then to enforce them.

CONGRESS PASSES A LAW TO EXCLUDE FOREIGN SERUMS THAT DO NOT PASS TEST

Imported Product Must Now Meet the Same Requirements as the Domestic Article—False Labeling Is Provided Against Also

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)*

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18—The House of Representatives today passed the bill (H. R. 199) introduced December 5, 1915, by Congressman William C. Adamson, of Georgia, which would prohibit the interstate traffic and importation of foreign-produced contaminated, dangerous, or harmful virus, serum, toxin, or analogous products intended for the prevention or cure of diseases of man, unless the same shall have been prepared, in compliance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at an establishment holding an unsuspended and unrevoked license therefor, issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and each package containing such serum, virus, toxin, or analogous products is plainly marked with the descriptive name and laboratory number of the article contained therein, the name, address and license number of the manufacturer, and the date up to which the contents will, with reasonable certainty, yield their specific results, or in case the standard of potency for the contents has been fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, unless it is plainly marked with the strength of the contents in accordance with the standards so fixed. This does not apply where the material is to be supplied without charge to physicians, hospitals, or institutions of learning for solely scientific purposes.

Section 3 of the bill provides that no person shall falsely mark or label any package of such products prepared or propagated in a licensed establishment, or alter any label or mark to falsify it. Authority is given the Treasury Department officials to enter and inspect licensed establishments, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make and promulgate from time to time such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the preparation, sale, exchange or shipment of such materials, intended for the prevention or cure of diseases of man, and to issue, suspend, or revoke licenses for the maintenance of establishments for the preparation thereof. Dangerous imports from abroad are to be refused admission into the United States and the same are to be destroyed or returned at the expense of the owner or importer.

A fine of not to exceed $500, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court, is provided for violations of the provisions of this bill.

TO TEST DRUGGISTS' PRESCRIPTION SCALES

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18—A new work to be undertaken by the Division of Weights and Measures of the District of Columbia, according to the annual report of that bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, is that of testing druggists' prescription scales. This is a field which has not been covered before on account of an insufficiency of funds, but it is considered to be of a great deal of importance. This work is not to be undertaken with the expectation of finding anything wrong with the scales from the standpoint of an effort to defraud the public, but the work is to be undertaken largely as a cooperative measure. At the bureau it is stated that in other lines of business where these inspections are made at regular stated intervals, the storekeepers welcome the opportunity to have their scales tested and trued. It is said at the District building that the work to be undertaken is in line with other inspection work and is made possible by the addition of two new inspectors. The tests are compulsory with respect to the storekeeper and a charge is made for each inspection. Following inspection and after the scales are made true, a seal is affixed showing that the inspection had been made and the date thereof.

NEW INTERESTS ARE IN AMERICAN CYANAMID

Virginia-Carolina Chemical and James B. Duke Acquire Stock of Fertilizer and Chemical Company

The Wall Street Journal says:

"Negotiations have been concluded whereby American Cyanamid Company secures the extensive and well-equipped phosphate rock mines of the Amalgamated Phosphate Company in Florida in exchange for its stock. One of the principal owners of the Amalgamated Phosphate Company was the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and it is understood that the transaction has made Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company one of the largest holders of American Cyanamid stock.

"James B. Duke has recently acquired a considerable amount of the stock of the American Cyanamid Company and with Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company and Sperling & Co. of London represents a controlling interest in the company. The balance of the stock is closely held.

"American Cyanamid Company commenced commercial operations in 1910. The company is engaged in the manufacture of cyanamid and by-products. Cyanamid is a mixture of coal, lime, and nitrogen extracted from the air. It contains about 22% nitrogen and is used in the manufacture of fertilizers. The company's principal business is in supplying fertilizer companies although an extensive business is done with powder manufacturers, mining companies and other industries using nitrates, nitric acid, ammonia, etc. The company has a large contract extending over a period of years for the production of ammonia gas in the chemical industry. Along with other processes, the U. S. Government is considering the cyanamid process in connection with the establishment of its $20,000,000 nitrate plant. This process is in general use in European countries, but American Cyanamid Company controls exclusive American patents. Germany has been dependent on atmospheric nitrogen for its nitrates and nitrogenous fertilizer supplies since the supply of its Chilean nitrates was cut off.

"The Niagara Falls plant of the American Cyanamid Company in 1910 had an annual capacity of 10,000 tons. In the last six years capacity has been increased to 64,000 tons per annum. A factory is now being completed at Warners, N. J., for the manufacture of a new fertilizer material consisting of ammonia and phosphoric acid. The acid will be secured from the company's phosphate mine in Florida and the ammonia from cyanamid produced at Niagara. Other improvements and extensions are under way to increase capacity and reduce cost of manufacture. The cost of making these improvements will probably absorb a large part of the company's surplus.

"Outstanding capital is $7,895,200 6% cumulative preferred and $6,514,000 common. Dividends at the rate of 6% annually are being paid on the preferred. All back dividends were paid off in December of this year. Earnings for the year ended June 30, 1916, were equivalent to $7 a share on the then outstanding common stock after all charges including preferred dividends. The company's shipping season has just begun and the outlook is for considerably increased earnings in the current year."

NITROGEN COMPOUNDS AND OIL MAY BE OBTAINED FROM SHALE BY DISTILLATION

It has long been known that some of the shale in the Green River formation in northwestern Colorado and northeastern Utah would yield petroleum when it was subjected to destructive distillation. Petroleum has been obtained from the oil fields, however, in quantities so great and at a cost so low that its production from shale by distillation has not seemed to be commercially feasible, despite the fact that in Scotland such an industry has long been paying dividends on a large investment and in fact, according to current report, is now supplying fuel oil for the British navy.

Field investigations made by Dean E. Winchester and others, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, have shown that whenever economic conditions necessitate or justify the distillation of oil shales for their products and by-products the shales of the Green River formation in Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming can be made to yield vast quantities of oil, gas for use in the process of distillation, and fertilizer enough to enrich most of the farms of the Middle West.

In northwestern Colorado alone there is sufficient shale, in beds at least 3 feet thick and containing more oil than the average shale now mined in Scotland, to yield about 20,000,000,000 barrels of crude oil, which is more than five times the total amount of crude oil produced in the United States to date; and in Utah there is probably nearly as much shale just as rich. This shale oil will yield 10 to 15 per cent of gasoline by ordinary methods of refining. The shale in Colorado should produce not only the oil but also, with only a moderate added cost, about 300,000,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, a compound especially valuable as a fertilizer. The industry requires a large and costly equipent of retorts, condensers, and oil refineries, as well as of mining machinery, so that it probably can not be profitably organized on a small scale.

Rich oil shale is exceedingly tough, resists erosion remarkably, and will burn when ignited. As it bleaches bluish white on weathering, the ranchers in some parts of the region refer to it as "white rock that will burn." When freshly broken, it gives off an odor of petroleum. Although oil may be obtained in large quantities from some of the shale by destructive distillation, it does not appear that more than a small percentage already exists in the shale as oil. Furthermore, oil has not been found in commercial quantity in wells that have been drilled into the shale in northwestern Colorado.

In the area examined there is a vast quantity of shale that will yield a barrel (42 gallons) or more of oil per ton, and shale from a thin bed at one locality yielded 90 gallons per ton, or nearly four times as much oil as is obtained from an average ton of Scotch oil shale.

Bulletin 641-F, entitled "Oil shale in northwestern Colorado and adjacent areas," by Dean E. Winchester, contains information relative to the quantity and quality of the oil that may be distilled from the richer beds of shale, the number of such beds at the localities examined, and the general distribution of the shale throughout northwestern Colorado and adjacent parts of Utah and Wyoming.

A copy of Bulletin 641-F can be had free of charge on application to the Director United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

GAMBOGE PRICES ARE SOARING

Gamboge has shown an inclination to follow the soaring tactics of so many of the imported drugs. It has never been considered an extensive article of commerce and has only a moderate demand owing to its limited uses, but of late there have been influences at work, which, according to some importers and dealers, are likely to boost prices to record levels. Values were upward in tendencies from the first of the year until the summer, reaching $1.50 a pound from a starting point of 90 cents, easing up a little then to $1.25 and $1.30 a pound and stiffening again about the first of the month. Dealers are predicting higher prices but are not all so pronounced in their views, and while some are said to have advanced their quotations to $2 a pound, there were instances where around $1.55 could have been done during the week.

An importer and dealer who has been handling gamboge said that he has been selling from stock that had been imported last April, and was under the impression that that was the condition with most dealers, as he thought that very little had been received since then. He added further that most of this stock had passed into the hands of the consumer, and that any order now in the market would have to be distributed to find the quantity desired, if of any size.

Gamboge is collected in the interior of Siam and transported usually to Canton and Calcutta and from there distributed to the various world centers. The gum-resin is gathered during the rainy season from June to October, and reports of the new crops should now be in. Reports that have come in state that the supply is not in the usual quantity, but no reason is given for the reported shortage.

CENSUS OF DRUG AND ALLIED TRADES

Government Completes Comparative Figures on Number of Establishments, Wage Earners, Capital and Other Information as to Production

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18—The Bureau of the Census has just issued a census of manufactures giving general totals for the United States by geographic divisions, states, and industries for the years 1914, 1909, 1904, and 1899. These statistics of manufactures are compiled primarily for the purpose of showing the absolute and relative magnitude of the different branches of industry covered and their growth or decline. This census does not cover establishments which were idle during the entire year or whose products were valued at less than $500 or the manufacturing done in educational, eleemosynary, and penal institutions.

In comparing figures for cost of materials, value of products and value added by manufacture in 1914 and 1909 with the corresponding figures for earlier censuses, account should be taken of the general increase in prices of commodities during recent years. To the extent to which this factor has been influential the figures fail to afford an exact measure of the increase in the volume of business.

The statistics of interest to the drug and chemical trades are as follows:

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY INDUSTRIES: 1914, 1909, 1904, and 1899

Industry	Census year	Number of establishments.	Wage earners average number	Primary horsepower.	Capital	Wages	Materials	Value of Products
					Expressed in thousands.			
Chemicals	1914	395	32,311	282,385	224,346	22,066	89,451	158,054
	1909	359	19,847	132,394	96,765	10,814	42,098	75,357
	1904	297	19,847	132,394	96,765	10,814	42,098	75,317
	1899	316	15,163	(1)	68,453	7,390	27,093	48,159
Drug grinding	1914	29	1,059	4,972	8,434	583	5,215	8,080
	1909	25	922	3,322	5,187	464	3,454	6,007
	1904	27	981	2,866	4,991	483	3,024	5,146
	1899	26	644	4,697	2,838	292	3,315	4,308
Druggists' preparations	1914	416	9,277	8,417	46,638	4,755	22,935	48,010
	1909	375	9,490	9,580	37,767	4,158	17,847	43,958
	1904	240	7,410	6,102	25,152	2,793	13,420	31,782
	1899	173	5,658	3,813	16,005	2,007	10,814	22,175
Dyestuffs and extracts	1914	112	2,839	23,290	21,284	1,613	13,238	20,620
	1909	107	2,397	22,213	17,935	1,291	9,684	15,955
	1904	98	2,707	17,671	14,904	1,264	6,829	10,893
	1899	77	1,647	11,409	7,839	788	4,746	7,351
Flavoring extracts	1914	424	1,461	1,470	6,617	689	6,308	11,380
	1909	420	1,229	1,060	5,341	558	4,458	8,828
	1904	377	1,543	873	4,405	653	3,936	7,772
	1899	350	1,251	704	3,314	478	3,291	6,308
Oil, cottonseed, and cake	1914	882	21,810	249,781	118,073	8,490	180,967	212,127
	1909	817	17,071	192,342	91,086	5,835	119,833	147,868
	1904	715	15,540	150,246	73,770	4,838	80,030	96,408
	1899	369	11,007	73,071	34,451	3,143	45,166	58,727
Oil, essential	1914	105	249	2,309	1,617	133	1,565	2,314
	1909	68	290	1,218	1,365	123	1,255	1,737
	1904	52	132	849	723	70	1,111	1,465
	1899	47	168	1,048	576	61	589	813
Oil, linseed	1914	25	1,488	15,511	39,873	1,127	39,555	44,883
	1909	29	1,452	13,211	18,932	893	31,035	36,739
	1904	30	1,349	9,473	9,850	786	23,153	27,577
	1899	48	1,328	8,491	15,461	693	24,396	27,184
Oil, not elsewhere specified	1914	181	2,049	10,984	27,630	1,363	26,420	38,040
	1909	193	1,769	6,157	19,479	1,092	22,068	31,770
	1904	190	1,348	5,707	11,854	780	14,925	23,566
	1899	204	1,505	3,692	10,428	767	11,268	19,007
Patent medicines and compounds	1914	2,903	13,328	18,542	71,437	6,675	35,940	102,463
	1909	2,838	11,030	14,704	55,387	4,744	26,895	83,771
	1904	2,245	10,980	10,092	45,612	4,352	21,293	74,521
	1899	1,719	11,606	8,223	36,678	4,334	18,000	58,988
Perfumery and cosmetics	1914	496	2,897	1,913	9,647	1,280	7,465	16,899
	1909	429	2,375	1,375	6,788	994	5,634	14,212
	1904	292	2,082	814	4,843	769	4,782	11,133
	1899	262	1,764	671	3,490	569	3,135	7,088
Soda-water apparatus	1914	67	2,229	3,726	10,419	1,661	3,883	8,781
	1909	63	1,797	2,894	8,589	1,239	2,443	6,556
	1904	37	1,469	1,533	3,415	835	1,924	4,634
	1899	30	963	1,183	4,202	550	997	3,015
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids	1914	32	3,064	24,927	35,234	2,213	6,734	15,215
	1909	42	2,252	6,494	18,726	1,495	5,386	9,884
	1904	32	2,447	5,416	12,762	1,505	4,973	9,053
	1899	34	2,356	(1)	13,982	1,328	4,033	8,596
Surgical appliances	1914	238	4,282	6,361	11,883	2,211	7,098	14,920
	1909	194	3,809	5,170	10,164	1,814	5,093	11,075
	1904	180	2,811	3,026	5,383	1,155	2,729	6,385
	1899	219	1,539	1,159	2,487	621	1,292	3,932

(1) Figures not available

$300,000 FOR ENFORCING HARRISON LAW

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18—The House of Representatives last week passed that provision of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill which sets aside the sum of $300,000 for the enforcement of the Harrison anti-narcotic law. Congressman J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, questioned the need of this appropriation because the Supreme Court having passed upon the law, prosecutions in certain cases have not been made recently by the Treasury Department.

Reports coming from some of the large cities, according to Mr. Moore, indicate that there has been no very great success in restricting the use of narcotics by habitual users, at least so far as the Governments' power to restrict it is concerned. A number of cases have been tried in the courts of Philadelphia and they were thrown out. And he wanted to know if the whole of the $300,000 was necessary for enforcing a law which the Supreme Court has indicated is not enforcible in some respects.

When Mr. Moore was informed that this large sum of money is required for the purpose of investigating druggists and their records, to see whether the various drug stores and physicians are complying with the statute, and that the committee in charge of the bill was satisfied that there was necessity for the use in carrying out the provisions of the law of the entire $300,000, he withdrew his objections thereto.

CHILEAN NITRATE STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER

During October 108 oficinas or reduction plants in Chile were producing nitrate of soda, and the amount made in this month was 6,350,562 Spanish quintals of 101.4 pounds each. Shipments for the same period were 5,242,151 quintals. There was an increase of 1,626,000 quintals in production over September, but a decrease in exportations of some 2,455,000 quintals. The industry as a whole has about reached the proportions existing before the war. Comparison with October output and exports in previous years follows:

October.	Production. Quintals.	Exportation. Quintals.
1916	6,350,562	5,242,151
1915	4,872,884	3,711,550
1914	2,865,494	1,512,796
1913	5,059,774	6,849,747
1912	5,052,259	5,045,158

There has been little change in prices of nitrate contracts on this coast. While the market has been firm, there has been no great eagerness to purchase or sell as a general thing. The premium for refined or 96 per cent nitrate is not so great as it has been recently, being at the end of October about 2d. ($0.04) per quintal for deliveries during the remainder of 1916, with a little greater difference for 1917 deliveries.

The quotations for ordinary or 95 per cent nitrate were about 8s. 11d. ($2.17) for 1916 shipment, and for 1917 from 8s. 3½d. to 7s. 10d. (from $2.02 to $1.91), according as nitrate for early or late shipment in that year was desired. For refined nitrate, 96 per cent less 1 per cent, 9s. 1d. ($2.21) was expected for 1916 deliveries, while 1917 shipments were quoted at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 2d. ($2.07 to $1.99) for deliveries during the earlier and later parts of the year, respectively. All these prices were for delivery free alongside vessel with export tax paid.

At the end of October a strike among the lightermen and stevedores at Iquique took place, and during the first part of November the movement extended to Calela Buena, Pisagua, and Junin. The shipment of nitrate was hindered thereby, but by the middle of November a settlement was reached and the men returned to work, a slightly increased scale of wages for handling nitrate being granted.

SOUTH AMERICANS INCORPORATE CHEMICAL CONCERN IN DELAWARE

WILMINGTON, DEL., December 18—Harry F. Emmons, an attorney of this city has, according to a local report, been given power of attorney to represent business men of Sao Paulo, Brazil, before the authorities of the State of Delaware to secure for them incorporation under the Delaware laws.

The corporation is to be known as the American Chemical Works, formed by M. C. Marcondes de Souza and Joaquin Maynert Kehl. The manufacturing will be done in the City of Sao Paulo, the firm having gained the idea that with their manufactured products bearing the name of an American company, the merchandise will meet with a more ready sale in the local markets, and the advertising that will be gained through having the company incorporated in the United States will be far greater than any additional expenses incurred for taxes, etc.

Among the commodities in which this concern is interested are paints, varnishes, baking powder, etc. The annual exportation of the commodities which the corporation will manufacture equals nearly $300,000. The concern will have, it is said, an available capital of $50,000. Both of the parties at interest are experienced manufacturing chemists.

BIG DEMAND FOR DYESTUFF CENSUS

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18—The dyestuff census or, as it is officially known, "Artificial Dyestuffs Used in the United States," has been of inestimable value to manufacturers of coal-tar products, according to reports reaching Washington, and the demand for this publication has been extremely heavy. One concern recently sent in its order for two hundred of the booklets, while in one day the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce sold one hundred copies.

CHICAGO DRUG SHOW A SUCCESS

CHICAGO, ILL., December 18—The success of Chicago's First Annual Drug Show has been pronounced all that its promoters and the numerous exhibitors expected it would be. Praise and congratulations have been lavished upon the officers and members of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, under whose auspices the exhibition was organized and carried through. Besides the regular editions of the C. R. D. A. News, which were larger than usual last week and the week previous, two special editions were gotten out during the week of the Drug Show, copies of which were distributed among the thousands of visitors during the week. The aggregate attendance at the show is conservatively estimated at about 100,000 for the nine days it continued. All of the exhibitors had their representatives on the job from beginning to end and a large number of orders for goods were booked, in some instances amounting to $4,000 or $5,000.

The Beauty Contest continued through the week and the results were announced on the closing night, December 10, by the committee in charge of this feature, which was made up of the following: John J. Chwatal, James P. Crowley, A. C. Caldwell, John J. Boehm, John Mahaffy, Joseph Forbrich, Isam M. Light, and S. C. Yeomans. The awards were as follows: First Prize, Miss May Conklin, the Melba Girl; Second Prize, Miss Adelaide Zuehlke, the Norwich Girl; Third Prize, Miss May Cronin, the Wildroot Girl. The popularity contest was won by Miss Mary Baker, the Nuline Girl, the three other prizes being taken by Miss May Conklin, Miss Adelaide Zuehlke and Miss Charlotte Templeton, the A. D. S. Peredixo Girl.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association took place Tuesday, December 12, when the financial secretary submitted his report, showing a cash balance of $2,331.02 on hand November 30. In addition to the appropriations usually provided for in the budget, approval was given to one for $500 for U. S. P. and N. F. propaganda.

The Board of Supervisors of the C. R. D. A. also held a meeting December 12, at which recommendations were made for officers and trustees of the association who are to be chosen for the coming year. Those named by the board are the following: For president, A. C. Caldwell; for first vice-president, A. Umenhofer; for second vice-president, Harry Bruun; for third vice-president, Harry Moyer; for secretary, Isam M. Light; for treasurer, Chas. A. Storer. For North Side trustees, J. H. Riemenschneider and Frank Ahlborn; for West Side trustees, John J. Chwatal, William Smale, Henry Siwecki, S. L. Antonow; for South Side trustees, O. U. Sisson, D. P. Seibert and Charles Friesnecker.

COCHRANE CHEMICAL COMPANY SELLS OUT

Directors of the Merrimac Chemical Company have voted to purchase the Cochrane Chemical Company of Everett, Mass. The transaction will be financed by issuing 1,764,000 shares, to be offered to the stockholders at $73, each stockholder to have the privilege of taking one and one-half shares for each share now held. The directors have also declared a stock dividend of 11,760 shares, one-half share of the new stock for each share now held. Regular dividends will hereafter be paid in January, April, July, and October.

BENJAMIN F. WAKEFIELD DEAD

Benjamin F. Wakefield, at one time a partner in the wholesale drug firm of Tyler & Finch of New York, died Saturday at his home in Passaic. Mr. Wakefield retired from business about 10 years ago. He was a thirty-third degree Mason and a member of Enterprise Lodge of Jersey City. The funeral was held on Monday. Mrs. Wakefield and two children, Walter Wakefield of Rutherford and Miss Lydia Wakefield of Trenton, survive him.

PHARMACY RECOGNIZED IN ENGLAND AS WORK OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Pharmaceutical Service Exempts Citizens from Army Conscription—Other News of the Drug and Chemical Trade in Britain

LONDON, December 4—Pharmaceutical service, under the National Health Insurance Act, for 1917 is assured, the voting of dispensing chemists having, as predicted in a previous letter, resulted in a substantial majority being in favor of the acceptance of the terms offered by the Commissioners. This decision redounds to the credit of the pharmacists, for had they resolved to hold out for more liberal treatment, the result would have been the creation of a most embarrassing situation. It speaks well for the loyalty of the chemists of England and Wales that they are prepared to wait until a more opportune occasion for the settlement of their just claims for better remuneration. Indignation was, I may mention, expressed by several Associations that English and Welsh dispensing chemists continue to remain in an appreciably worse position than those of Scotland in the matter of payment for services under the Insurance Act, but they are content to await the result of official inquiry into the matter.

Since the great health insurance enactment was passed, the importance of the pharmacist to the well-being of the community has been more fully recognized than before; both by the ailing masses and Government Departments his services are better appreciated. Recognition of his status is made, in a pamphlet just issued on "Certified Occupations" issued on the authority of the Man Power Distribution Board, the pharmacist being regarded as one of those whose work is of national importance. It is provided that no "lawful and habitual dispenser of medicines" may be taken for army service, if agreed to be indispensable for the needs of the population by the Military representative, after consultation with the Insurance Committee, or, if recommended by the National Insurance Commission, and approved by the Army Council. Such a person is then deemed to be in a certified occupation and is entitled to a certificate of exemption from military service from his Tribunal.

The crusade for the stamping out of venereal disease is proceeding apace, and public money is to be spent on a scale hitherto unknown in this country, for the eradication of this evil. An elaborate scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of the disease is being considered by the London County Council. It is estimated that the payments proposed to be made to the hospitals in 1917 will be £33,500. The cost to the Council of the supply of drugs to London practitioners during the first year of the operation of the scheme will be about £20,000. The Council will supply salvarsan, or its approved substitutes, to poor law infirmaries and district and poor law medical officers, the extra cost involved being about £7,500, making a total of £27,500. Payments to hospitals for drugs will be made direct by the authorities concerned at cost price. The gross expenditure of the Council in 1917-18 is estimated at £49,000. The Local Government Board will repay to local authorities 75 per cent of the gross cost of giving effect to schemes, and the net expenditures to be borne annually by the county rate will therefore be about £12,250, assuming that the present estimates of cost prove to be accurate, and that the scheme continues on the lines now proposed after the calendar year 1917, which is regarded as experimental. The London City Corporation is not included in this scheme, and is making its own arrangements. These include the establishment of a center for treatment of the disease. An arrangement is being entered into with the authorities of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, for the provision of the necessary nursing staff, medicines, etc. (exclusive of salvarsan), for such center at a cost not exceeding £1,800, for the first year. Necessary supplies of salvarsan, or its substitutes, will be purchased as required at a cost of £400, for the twelve months. The net cost for the first twelve months after allowing for anticipated reimbursements from the Exchequer is estimated at £250, in respect of capital outlay, and £550 in respect of maintenance.

General support is being extended to the movement for increasing the cultivation and collection of medicinal plants in this country and the work has been taken up with enthusiasm by various associations. Our great authority on herbs, Professor Greenish, Professor of Materia Medica to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, gave some interesting information on the subject last week. The cultivation of herbs has, he points out, passed into the hands of persons or firms, who undertake it on a large scale for the production of medicinal preparations. It is carried on in various parts of the country, and the plants principally cultivated are: Belladonna, henbane, rhubarb, chamomile, peppermint, rosemary, opium, caraways, and dill; to a smaller degree marshmallow, rue, feverfew, wormwood, etc. Germany and Austria had fostered the industry until they had obtained practically a monopoly of the markets. However, competent authorities assure us that the bulk of the vegetable drugs produced in Germany were collected from wild plants, and that the quantity was rapidly diminishing. Stress was laid by the professor on the fact, that in the future it will be necessary for us to be independent of foreign supplies of such necessary drugs as henbane, belladonna, foxglove, colchicum, male fern, etc. With respect to the progress of this industry in France, Professor Pic of Lyons, has been examining from the modern scientific point of view, the old-fashioned herb teas, still in general use in that country. He has come to the conclusion that these "tisanes" are beneficial, not only because the taking of the hot drinks seldom fails to make the patient think himself better, but also because of the active substances (alkaline salts, essential oils, etc.) that they contain. "Sirop de cinq racines" made from the roots of butchers' broom, asparagus, sweet fennel, parsley, and skirret, acts by virtue of the essential oils, which the water liberates. The red-flowered chick-pea, and the marshbean, are leguminous plants, rich in salts of potash, and contain traces of oxalic acid, whilst an ounce of the root of the rest harrow, boiled in a quart of water, is a useful diuretic, containing an appreciable percentage of alkaline nitrates. Four grams of the seeds of the star-thistle, macerated in a glass of white wine, acts by reason of the acetate and sulphate of potash thus extracted, and the root of couch grass contains potash salts, starch and a special sugar. The "beard" of the maize and uva ursi are popular for producing diuresis, the tannin and the glucoside, being the essential characteristics.

A remarkable recovery from heart failure has occurred in a famous London hospital. A boy of six years of age had been given an anaesthetic (chloroform two, and ether three parts; on open mask) for the removal of tonsils and adenoids. The operation had been completed half an hour, when an increasing cyanosis was observed and the breathing stopped altogether. Artificial respiration was tried without result, and the pulse could not be felt at the wrist. Various remedial measures were promptly applied, oxygen was given, and injections of brandy, ether, and of pituitrin were tried in succession, but failed to produce any signs of restoration. When about twelve minutes had elapsed since the cessation of respiration, the abdomen was opened and the heart massaged. This was effected by a hand, insinuated between the liver and the diaphragm. At first no improvement followed vigorous massaging, but it was continued, along with artificial respiration. An occasional sighing respiration then took place, and after about twenty more squeezes the heart was suddenly felt to begin beating, and the respiration became re-established. Further recovery, says Guy's Hospital Gazette, was very slow, but it was eventually complete. From the careful estimate of those present, it was considered certain that the heart had stopped at least thirteen minutes.

In addition to new companies previously mentioned, the following have been registered: Waste Products, Ltd., with a capital of £1,000, to carry on the business of dealers in, and utilizers of, waste products, analytical and consulting chemists, with registered office at Olympic Works, Carters-Green, West Bromwich; C. G. Chemicals, Synd., Ltd., with a capital of £3,000, to carry on the business of manufacturers of any chemical products, etc., the principal subscriber being C. W. Inglis, 60 Millbrook Rd., Lower Edmonton, London, N.; High Explosives, Ltd., to carry on the business of general chemical manufacturers, etc., the registered office being at 42 Spring Gardens, Manchester; and Wulfing Sanatogen Co., Ltd., to establish, carry on, extend, and develop the business of manufactur-

ing and dealing in fine chemicals, glues and casein products of all kinds. The subscribers are G. Rowson, 25 Victoria street, Paddington Green, London, W., and E. Goodman. In the case of the latter company, the usual declaration that the company is not formed for the purpose, or with the intention, of acquiring the whole or any part of the undertaking of a person, firm or company, the books and documents of which are liable to inspection under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, has been filed.

URGES NATIONAL DYESTUFFS ASSOCIATION

Dr. Thomas Norton to Start Discussion at Meeting of Association for the Advancement of Science to Be Held Next Tuesday

In an address before the American Association for the Advancement of Science on Tuesday next, Dr. Thomas H. Norton will urge the organization of manufacturers of dyestuffs and coal-tar products to take united action when necessary to defend the industry against hostile legislation, to meet European competition after the war and to develop foreign trade. Dr. Norton's subject will be "Economics of the Dyestuff Situation." Dr. Norton said yesterday:

"There will be a discussion following the reading of my paper. Mr. Henry Wigglesworth, manager of the Research Department of the General Chemical Company, Dr. William Beckers of the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Company of Brooklyn, President Schoellkopf of the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, Buffalo, and many others prominent in the dyestuffs industry will be invited to give their views on the advisability of forming a national association.

"The chief cause of the past dominance of German color chemistry in the world's markets lies in the solidarity of the German industry as a whole. The question arises is it not eminently desirable that a comprehensive American coal-tar industry, striving to supply nearly all American tinctorial needs with products made from American raw materials should possess a higher degree of unity—financial, chemical and commercial—than now is the case."

In connection with the plan to unite all dyestuffs manufacturers Dr. Nathan Owitz of Buffalo, a chemical engineer who has been identified with a large chemical company for several years, has sent letters to every manufacturer in the country requesting attendance at a meeting at the Biltmore Hotel at a date to be fixed to suit the convenience of those replying to the invitation, for the purpose of forming an association. Dr. Norton said he believed such an organization very essential to the trade, but suggested care in planning the scope of the work in order to avoid conflict with the Sherman law or the Clayton anti-trust act. The German cartel in the dye trade represented $50,000,000 capital, Dr. Norton said, and he hoped when American manufacturers developed the intermediates more fully the industry would be as powerful financially. About 100 intermediates are now manufactured here while the German list runs into the thousands.

BILL TO AMEND INSECTICIDE ACT

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18—Senator James W. Wadsworth, of New York, has introduced a bill (S. 7326) into the Senate to amend the Insecticide Act by adding to Section 8 a new paragraph. Section 8 states the terms under which, for the purpose of the law, an article shall be deemed to be misbranded, and the new paragraph provides that misbranding shall be present in the case of disinfectants for external use, unless the bactericidal co-efficient, as determined by the method approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, is plainly stated on the label.

NARCOTIC COMMITTEE HEARINGS CONTINUE

The State Narcotic Committee, of which Senator Geo. H. Whitney is chairman, is holding hearings this week at Buffalo and Rochester, supplementing those which were held in New York City last week and the week before.

Last week's sessions in New York failed to develop any particularly new points, but the sentiment in favor of a Federal law that will give the Government better control over the narcotic evil than the Harrison law now makes possible is strongly advocated in many quarters.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES AFFECT CRUDE DRUGS

English Market Feels Influence of Increasing Toll on Sea Tonnage—Adulteration of Benzoic Acid from Toluol Is Reported

LONDON, December 4—One of the factors which are having a dominating influence on the prices of heavy chemicals and drugs is the ever increasing freight rates and this is more especially noticeable in the case of crude drugs and raw materials. In some cases the advance amounts to as much as 25% during the last two months. This state of things is likely to continue until the Allied Governments are in a position to relax their demand upon transports and some more effective methods are adopted to cope with the submarine difficulty. Stocktaking is now already in progress and in normal times there is a tendency for druggists and dealers to lighten their holdings during December and this usually has its influence on our markets both in the direction of reducing prices and increasing the volume of business.

ACETIC ACID—In sympathy with the higher quotations cabled from your market, values have been marked up here and pure 80% quality is now quoted £87 per ton f.o.b. New York and glacial in barrels at £120, same position.

BENZOIC ACID FROM TOLUOL—Is fetching 27s 6d and benzoate of soda, which is in active demand, costs 23s per lb. for parcels close at hand. It is reported that Continental makers have sold out for some months ahead and that difficulties are being experienced in obtaining permits to export. Complaints have been received of the benzoates being mixed with boracic acid in some cases up to 50% and the Consulates abroad will not sanction exports unless proof is forthcoming that the product is unadulterated.

CINCHONA—The Amsterdam auction on December 7 will comprise 2,122 packages of pharmaceutical bark weighing 110,334 kilos. First hand stock in Amsterdam on November 16 consisted of 6,593 packages of Government bark and 41,514 packages private bark, including first hand packages to be offered on December 6 and 7th.

COCA LEAVES—The Amsterdam auction down for the 7th inst. comprises 965 packages weighing 105,165 kilos.

CITRIC ACID CRYSTALS—Somewhat firmer at 2s 5d per lb.

TARTARIC ACID—Unchanged at 2s 6d per lb. for powder.

CREAM OF TARTAR—99-100% is firmly held at 182s 6d per cwt.

IPECACUANHA—Cartagena 7s 6d. Sound Rio 10s per lb.

MENTHOL—Sales have been made at 13s 6d but at the close 14s is wanted.

QUICKSILVER—Has advanced £1 per bottle and is quoted at £18 17s 6d to £19. Our manufacturers of mercurials have so far made no change except advancing the price of vermilion by 2d per lb. to 5s 7d in bags.

OTTO OF ROSE—Firmly held at 85s per oz. for genuine Bulgarian.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—In renewed request and it would be difficult to obtain a round lot under 10s 6d per lb.

QUININE—Quietly firm at 3s 6d per oz.

SANDALWOOD—Fresh advices have been received from the Mysore Government that the prices paid recently were about 33 1-3 per cent higher than anticipated, i.e., in excess of last year's value. Mysore distilled oil is now cabled over at 49s which is fully 4s per lb. higher than British make.

SUGAR OF MILK—170s to 175s per cwt. for Dutch.

SULPHUR—Continues scarce and we hear that the Italian Governments are stopping the exportation. Flowers are quoted £19; roll, £18 10s.

CASTOR OIL—English medicinal continues in upward tendency at about 65s per cwt.

LYCOPODIUM—Lower triple sifted has come on offer at 4s 4d per lb.

Drug and Chemical Markets

LONDON MARKET UNAFFECTED BY PEACE TALK

Prices are Firm, With Tendency Toward Advances—Export Returns for November Show Record Trade in Drugs and Chemicals

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)*

LONDON, December 19—The market is firm and totally unaffected by German peace proposals.

The Board of Trade export returns for November show that drugs and chemicals constitute a record advance in values.

Fixed oils, ammonium sulphate, castor oil, valerianates, camphor, cloves, senna Tinnevelly, potassium permanganate, acid oxalic, acid chrysophanic, turmeric, Foenugreek seed, and coriander seed are higher.

Bergamot oil, acid acetylsalicylic and shellac are easier. Rubber, linseed, ipecac, senna pods, citrates of potassium and sodium and hydroquinone are lower.

PRICES ADVANCE IN SPITE OF PEACE TALK

Opium Up $1 a Pound—Castor Oil Higher Owing to Scarcity of Beans—Phenolphthalein and Acetphenetidin Lower on Larger Offers

The drug and chemical markets were not affected by the discussion of peace prospects. Quotations on many articles have advanced this week owing mainly to the enhanced cost of raw materials and shrinkage in supplies, which are becoming more pronounced. Rising freight rates and the uncertainty of shipment caused a better demand from both local and export buyers. Noted gains in values have been established on opium, strychnine and salts. Advances on botanical drugs, involved Cartagena ipecac, jalap, cramp and cascara barks, tonka beans and malva black flowers.

Coumarin scored a marked gain in price, while some refiners of glycerin raised prices again on refined glycerin. Lycopodium and potassium cyanide are higher, while makers of Paris green advanced prices 3c a pound, due to a higher market for arsenic. Storax and thymol scored marked gains owing to scarcity.

Pressers of castor oil announced noted advances while importers raised values on Haarlem oil, owing to higher primary markets abroad. Oil of citronella, wormseed and juniper berry all show substantial price gains under further heavy shrinkages of supplies.

An accumulation of stocks and increased aggressive selling pressure, coupled with a lack of buying orders, influenced lower price levels on supplies offered by second hands, involving phenolphthalein which declined $3 a pound, and acetphenetidin which suffered a further noteworthy loss in value.

Oils of almond and synthetic wintergreen met with heavy breaks in prices under more liberal offerings, while keener selling competition among makers forced down values on carbon bisulphide. Senna Tinnevelly leaves were lower in value due to recent larger arrivals.

There is a pronounced scarcity of caraway and poppy seeds. Anise and coriander seeds showed slight gains, but fair shipments are now on the way to New York. Greek sage closed stronger based on prospects of shipments being restricted from Greece.

Acetphenetidin—A continued absence of buying orders and increased selling pressure by second hand dealers, influenced a downward trend of the spot market. Offerings were lowered to $27 a pound but sales on the whole were moderate. Prior to the outbreak of the European war, sales were recorded at 84c a pound.

Acid, Oxalic—Larger supplies and freer offerings at price concessions resulted in a weak and lower market for spot supplies. Offerings of crystals are being made at reduced figures ranging from 50c@53c, while powdered supplies are offered at 53c@55c a pound, showing a decline of 1c a pound under recent sales.

Arsenic—A firmer sentiment among holders of white powdered supplies led to higher prices, particularly on parcels for immediate delivery. In most quarters dealers raised quotations to 8c, while small lots are still available at 7c a pound. A scarcity in spot stocks influenced the higher level of values.

Buckthorn Bark—The market is firmer, owing to lighter offerings and an absence of keen selling competition. Handlers advanced spot quotations to 29c@30c a pound, while in some quarters up to 32c a pound is being named.

Carbon Disulphide—More liberal supplies and keener selling competition among leading manufacturers had a depressing effect on market spot values. Makers lowered quotations to 5½c for supplies in drums, covering lots of 500 pounds; to 6½c for lots of 100 pounds and 50 pounds each. Makers have made an announcement that no shipments over 500-pound drums can be made owing to the Interstate Commerce regulation. For supplies in 1-lb. and 5-pound cans, covering shipments of 100 pounds and over, 14c and 15c a pound respectively is named, while smaller lots are held at 1c a pound higher f.o.b. New York.

Cascara Bark—A diminution of spot stocks, due in part to a larger export demand and fair buying for domestic account, influenced a stronger trend of the market. Handlers are quoting higher values, ranging from 9c@9¼c a pound.

Castor Oil—Rising markets abroad for the bean together with higher ocean freights and scarcity of freight room influenced a further strong trend of prices here. With supplies of beans in the hands of domestic crushers nearly exhausted, some unusual developments in price changes in the near future are looked for. The principal local pressers have raised quotations to the basis of 17c@17¼c a pound for No. 1 supplies in barrels and to 17½c@18c a pound for supplies in cases.

Chloroform—The higher cost of alcohol is sustaining a firm trend of prices at the recent advance. Makers report a steady demand at 60c a pound for U. S. P. supplies, f.o.b. New York. Indications point to a further rise in prices based on prospective higher values of crude material.

Cloves—Sales recently embraced 4,000 to 5,000 bags covering new crop shipments and the business was wholly of a speculative nature. In spot lots trade continues slow at 18c@18¼c for Zanzibars, while parcels for December and January shipment are being offered at 17⅞c@18c a pound.

Cocoa Butter—Easier reports from primary markets and some selling pressure by leading local holders, resulted in a lower market for supplies in boxes. Holders lowered quotations 1c to 42c@43c a pound.

Codeine—A firmer tone pervades the market and prices are tending upward in sympathy with the rise in values for opium. Makers are quoting supplies on the basis of $9.90 for alkaloid and at $8.25 for sulphate, also $7.85 an ounce for phosphate.

Coumarin—Prices closed stronger and higher, under a further marked decrease in the supply available and a steady inquiry. Offerings of spot lots are higher, ranging from $10.80@$10.85 a pound for refined.

Cramp Bark—A larger demand and moderate stocks influenced a stronger sentiment among dealers. Offerings were raised 1½c@2c to 11½c@13½c a pound.

Ginger—Cables from producing centers noted prohibitive figures for new crop of Cochins, which is attributed to lack of freight room, making shipments uncertain. Cochin is held at 10¼c@11c, African at 9½c@9¾c, Japan at 8c and Jamaica grinding supplies at 18c@20c a pound.

Glycerin—The enhanced values of crude materials resulted in an announcement of higher prices by some of the leading makers, who are quoting from 56c@56½c a pound for refined supplies in drums. The demand for dynamite glycerin is more active and prices are tending upward.

Haarlem Oil—Prices closed firmer and higher, showing a gain of 5c a gross, attributed to stronger cable advices from Holland and a fair curtailment in the spot supply available. Importers as a rule are refusing to accept bids under $3@$3.25 per gross, as to brand.

Ipecac Root—A scarcity of spot stocks and a larger demand, influenced a stronger sentiment among holders. Offerings were advanced 15c to $2.35@$2.40 a pound for lots for prompt shipment.

Jalap Root—Scant spot stocks and a better inquiry led to a stronger and higher market. Dealers in most quarters advanced prices to 12c@13c for whole and 17c@17½c for powdered supplies.

Licorice Root—A stronger tone pervades the spot market for natural Spanish root, based on a further noteworthy decrease in the supply. Sellers advanced quotations to 16c@16½c a pound.

Malva Flowers—A further decrease in the supply available of black flowers, resulted in a stronger sentiment among holders. In most quarters bids under 50c@52c a pound are being refused.

Morphine—Prices are tending upward, in sympathy with the higher cost of opium. Makers in most quarters report a slight improvement in the demand, and are quoting on the former basis of $7 an ounce for bulk supplies of sulphate.

Nux Vomica—A firmer trend pervades the spot market, owing to stronger primary market advices and a larger demand here. Offerings were advanced to 6½c@7¼c, while powdered is being held at 11c@11½c a pound.

Oil of Almond—Larger offerings at price concessions, due to small buying orders, had a depressing effect on values, which show a fair decline. Sellers lowered offerings on artificial spot lots to $5.20@$6 a pound.

Oil of Juniper Berry—A noted advance in spot prices has been established and covers a rise of 50c a pound. This is attributed to the acute scarcity of juniper berries and very scant supplies of the oil. Distillers raised quotations to $15.50@$16.50 for rectified and $16.50@$17.50 a lb. for twice rectified oil, while some holders are asking up to $17.50 a pound for rectified oil on the spot.

Oil of Patchouli—A pronounced scarcity of spot stocks, forced up values to much higher levels, showing a gain of $1 a pound. Dealers are quoting from $15@$15.75 a pound for spot supplies for prompt delivery.

Oil of Sandalwood—Prices are stronger and show a gain of 15c@20c a pound, in sympathy with higher values, at the primary markets and meager spot stocks. Offerings were advanced to $10.40@$10.50 a pound on spot lots of East Indian oil.

Oil of Wintergreen—Liberal offerings of stocks of synthetic oil by second hands, led to a downward course of values. Offerings were lowered to prices ranging from $1.10@$1.15 a pound, showing a decline of 10c a pound.

Oil of Wormseed—Higher cost of production and a smaller output coupled with scant stocks here, resulted in a further important advance in prices, covering 25c a pound. Handlers in most quarters are naming $3.25 but some scattered lots were reported to have been sold at $3.50 a pound.

Opium—The market closed stronger under a steadier demand and smaller supplies. Importers announced a rise in prices of $1 a pound. Prospects for a continued uncertainty surrounding shipments from the primary market also influenced the marked advance in prices. Supplies of Turkish druggist's are now held at $13.50, while granular and powdered are quoted at $14.50 a pound on the spot.

Paris Green—A higher market for arsenic, influenced an upward trend of values. Makers in most quarters announced a rise of 3c to 30c a pound for supplies in kegs.

Phenolphthalein—More liberal offerings had a depressing effect on market values. In most quarters offerings were lowered $3 to $25@$26 a pound, but some holders refuse to accept below $28 a pound.

Potassium Cyanide—An increased scarcity of spot supplies, due to larger export sales and a better domestic demand, led to higher price levels. Buyers are finding it difficult to locate round lots, and holders of small lines are naming from $2@$3 a pound.

Quinine—A steadier tone dominates the spot market under a slight increase in sales to both domestic and export buyers. Domestic manufacturers are repeating former quotations on the basis of 55c an ounce for supplies of 100-ounce tins. Second hands are naming 55c@58c an ounce. Reports from Austria note that stocks of quinine and preparations are very scarce, due to a larger demand for malarial purposes, which resulted in the Austrian Government announcing higher levels.

Saffron—American flowers scored an additional advance in prices of 10c a pound, based solely on the pronounced scarcity of spot stocks and stronger primary markets. Some sales at $11.45@$11.50 were booked but the general quotation closed firm at $11.50@$11.55 a pound.

Senna Leaves—A fair accumulation of Tinnevelly supplies, due to recent larger arrivals and a slow demand, influenced a weaker sentiment among holders of spot supplies. Offerings were lowered about 2c a pound to 14c@25c a pound on spot supplies of Tinnevelly leaves.

Storax—There is no relaxation of the firmness and prices covering lots for immediate delivery show further gains of note. Some sellers are asking 50c advance to $3 a pound, subject to passage of inspection at the Custom House. Quotations closed at $3@$3.10 a pound, with the tendency upward.

Strychnine—A marked rise in prices for raw material resulted in noteworthy advances in spot quotations covering all salts. Leading manufacturers announced higher prices for supplies in bulk to $1.45 for alkaloid crystals and $1.35 an ounce for powdered lots, while sulphate crystals and powdered are held at $1.10 an ounce respectively. Acetate, arsenate, arsenite, glycerophosphate and hydrobromide, also hydrochloride, are quoted at $1.45 an ounce, respectively, while nitrate and phosphate are also held at $1.45 an ounce, and hypophosphite at $1.75 an ounce. Eighth-ounce vials are quoted at 25c an ounce higher. Makers will charge an advance for quantities less than 100 ounces and are not entering contracts or orders for supplies for forward delivery.

Thymol—A further decrease in stocks and a better inquiry for spot lots influenced a decidedly stronger sentiment among dealers. In most quarters offerings were raised 25c to $10.25@$10.50 a pound.

Tonka Beans—Stronger and higher primary markets, together with meager spot stocks here, resulted in a higher level of values. Importers raised quotations to 87c@90c on Angostura, 57c@62c on Para, while Surinam lots are held at 65c@67c a pound.

Valerian Root—A further curtailment of spot supplies of Belgian and no prospects of any arrivals for some time to come, imparted a stronger sentiment among importers. Offerings are moderate and in most quarters bids under 75c@80c a pound are being rejected.

Rhubarb Root—The spot market for high dried supplies is weaker, owing to more liberal offerings and a lack of demand. Dealers are offering lots at reduced figures, ranging from 18c@19c a pound.

QUININE PRICES FIRMER

The market for quinine is firmer with prospects of active business in larger volume after the first of the year. The supplies of bark at Amsterdam are ample for present needs, but the shipping facilities are limited and war risk rates are high.

Russian and Italian requirements will be felt again in the near future, it is believed. There is also a good export demand for South American countries. Peace talk is not expected to have any material effect on prices and the tendency is for a firmer market.

—W. S. ELKIN, JR., a well known druggist of Atlanta, Ga., a member of the State Board of Pharmacy of Georgia and a former president of the National Retail Druggists' Association, has sold his two drug stores in Atlanta to the Louis K. Liggett Company. He may decide to enter other business in Atlanta.

Heavy Chemical Markets

TEMPORARY LOSSES IN CHEMICALS REGAINED

Acids Not Affected by Peace Talk—Potassium Chlorate Weakens Slightly—Caustic Potash Firmer—Sodium Cyanide at New High Mark

With the approach of the holiday season the chemical market began preparations for the usual tranquil interval, but the suddenness of Germany's peace proposal disturbed the equanimity of the resolve and a rather lively time was experienced before the situation was again in hand. For a short time there was an unequal contest between sellers and buyers in which some of the bulkier products suffered a temporary loss, but at the close most of the losses had been regained and prices were about on a par with the quotations of the previous week.

Yesterday (Tuesday) evening, just one week after the announcement of Germany's intentions, Britain's answer was delivered through the new Premier. The answer permits of further parleying. If it results in peace the spot market no doubt will be weakened, but the ground work of the chemical industry is sufficiently firm to withstand the onslaught and adjust itself to the new conditions without irreparable injury. Ephemeral traders and speculators will be hit hardest.

Acids were not affected by the disturbed conditions, acetic, and sulphuric gained, muriatic continued firm, while nitric neither lost nor gained. Spot supplies of ammonium sulphate were too scarce to suffer losses in quotations and the muriatic (sal ammoniac) was similarly situated. Sodium cyanide and cyanide mixture reached a new high mark. Bleach, caustic soda, and soda ash were temporary losers, but values had about recovered at the close. Manufacturers of these chemicals are reported sold out for 1917, in which case no losses can be anticipated except in 1916 contract quotations and then only in the event of peace. Potassium chlorate weakened a little but the reported consummation of another large export order tended to stiffen prices again. Caustic potash was said to be very scarce on spot and most business done in future bookings at firmer values. Blue vitriol was quoted lower in second hands, but producers' views were firm at former quotations. Second hands were also quoting sodium bichromate and sodium prussiate somewhat lower. The other items were fairly firm.

Acid Acetic—The demand for acetic acid again improved and quotations were stronger with advances noted in some quarters. The 80 per cent received a good inquiry from abroad and prices ranged at 14c@14½c a pound. The 70 per cent was advanced 12c@12½c and the glacial to 35c@40c a pound, according to seller. The 28 per cent was offered at 5c a pound and the 56 per cent at 10c@10½c a pound.

Acid Muriatic—Considerable business was reported in muriatic acid involving the output of one or more factories for next year, and spot withdrawals were also large. An uplift in price was predicted, but for the present quotations, as last given were continued. For the 18 degree 1¾c a pound was asked in quantity, for the 20 degree 1½c and for the 22 degree 2⅛c a pound. A special spot lot of 21 degree acid was offered at 1⅝c a pound.

Acid Sulphuric—The market on sulphuric acid was firmer and slight advances were reported in nearly all grades. The 66 degree brimstone was probably low at $28 a ton on spot, and the 60 degree at $18 a ton. Around $25 a ton was quoted for the 66 degree pyrite acid and $16 for the 60 degree.

Alum—As low as 2c@3c a pound was quoted on low grades of aluminum sulphate, while some manufacturers were firm in their range of 2½c@3½c a pound; for the high grade 4c@4½c a pound was quoted.

Bleaching Powder—The spot market received a temporary setback during the week and prices sagged a bit, but offerings are meeting with ready sales and 4½c@4⅝c a pound was the usual second hand quotation for bleach in domestic drums. For export bleach was said to have been offered at 6c in small drums and 6⅜c a pound in large drums.

Copper Sulphates—Offerings of large crystals of blue vitriol 98-99 per cent were offered at 13c a pound in certain quarters, but producers continued to quote 14c in large quantities. Only a fair demand was experienced and export shipments to certain points were still unsettled. Lots of 95 per cent were offered at 10¾c a pound on spot, while some were asking 11c for January shipment.

Potassium Bichromate—There was a little more activity in the demands for potassium bichromate and prices were advanced to 42c@42½c a pound, though 41c was reported done.

Potash Caustic—No improvement was noted in the stringency of spot supplies and offerings consisted mainly of future deliveries. The demand has been transferred to the 88-92 per cent and prices ranged from 87c to 90c a pound. For the 70-75 per cent, 75c a pound was quoted.

Potassium Prussiate—With a normal inquiry for the prussiates, prices have remained more or less stationary for the past few weeks, though it was said that one or two holders of the yellow prussiate were sacrificing 1c or 2c a pound. The usual quotation was 95c a pound for the yellow, while the red was around $2.75 a pound with some asking $3. Stocks of the latter are said to be scarce, one prominent manufacturer having been off the market for some time.

Potassium Chlorate—Prices on potassium chlorate weakened. Offers were said to have been made at 66c a pound, but the consummation of a large export order was supposed to have absorbed the major portion of available spot and prices went to 67c@68c a pound in second hands. Manufacturers were firm at 70c a pound on contract and 75c for nearby deliveries.

Potassium Muriate—There was some speculation among consumers as to what would happen to potassium muriate, but stocks offered were light and around $450 a ton. Offers of 80-85 per cent muriate from Japan for January shipment averaged about $400 a ton.

Saltpeter—Quotations on saltpeter were holding firm in sympathy with the strength of the potassium muriate and ranged from 31c a pound for the granular to 35c for the crystals.

Soda Ash—The sold up condition of the manufacturers probably counteracted the selling tendency that threatened for a short time and $3.05@$3.10 per hundred for the 58 per cent light was the ruling quotation in second hands at the close. Manufacturers quotations were nominal in most instances, ¼3c@3½c a runnig pound being quoted for limited amounts on nearby shipments.

Soda Caustic—After a little selling pressure in which offers were made at a fraction under the prevailing second hand quotations, caustic rallied, and while isolated offers were had at 4½c a pound for the 76 per cent fused, 4¾c was generally asked. First hands with available supplies were quoting 5c a pound. Contract quotations for 1917 were largely nominal.

Sodium Bichromate—This article continues to be the weak product in industrial chemicals, and another reduction was registered in second hand quotations, reaching the low level of 19c@19½c a pound.

Sodium Cyanide—A leading producer announces further restrictions in deliveries of sodium cyanide, owing to an inefficiency in the supply of power for the manufacture of the raw materials. Steps have been taken to remedy the conditions and another plant is also being equipped for the manufacture of the raw materials. The cyanide chloride mixture is entirely out for the present. Spot market values have risen during the week to $1.60@$1.70 a pound and very little to be had at that price.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

NEED FOR NATURAL DYESTUFFS NOT SO ACUTE

Interest of Buyers Is Limited to a Few Articles, While Coal-Tar Colors are Now to Be Had at More Favorable Prices—Intermediates Also Easier

Interest in natural dyeing materials continues to be distributed over a limited number of items, though there is a slight indication that the demand will be more widespread before the season reaches its height. Inquiries are increasing, but the need for the natural dyestuff is not so acute as it was a year ago, and consumers, apparently, do not find all values sufficiently favorable for investment. Dealers seem to realize the necessity of offering concessions to compete with the enlarged production of coal-tar colors and values are gradually nearing the consumers views. There are still quantities of high cost stocks of imported materials on hand on which dealers are accepting a loss, but these are being reduced slowly. With steadily increasing freight charges and war risk insurance, the replenishment of these stocks will hardly, however, be of advantage, financially, to the dealer.

Among the coal-tar derivatives, variations in value and quality are the chief characteristics of the finished colors. Intermediates are nearing a more common range as to values and prices are becoming more favorable to the consumer. Although the reductions as made from day to day are not large, the difference, in comparison with earlier quotations is considerable. Several producers have instituted declines recently, especially in spot offers, which, in a number of cases are but a slight increase over contract prices. The question of closer co-operation among producers is being agitated by factors in the trade and concentrated action may be expected soon for the benefit of the industry. The more active products and their fluctuations are appended:

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Albumen—The market is firm on all kinds of albumen and prices are holding steady. For egg albumen 76c@80c a pound was asked on spot, with shipment prices equal or higher. Imported blood albumen ranged from 38c@42c a pound and good grades of the domestic commanded the same figures.

Archil—Continued inquiries for archil with no buying has led certain holders to cut prices to stimulate business. A reduction in the cost of new stocks was also instrumental in effecting lower values and quotations are given as 16c@18c a pound for the double extract and 20c@25c a pound for the concentrated.

Cutch—Business in cutch has as yet shown no material increase in the last few weeks and as low as 9c a pound could have been done for good quality of Rangoon cutch. The liquid was offered at 7c@9c a pound and the tablet ranged from 10c@12c a pound according to seller.

Divi-Divi—Inquiries for divi-divi were reported as fairly good and prices were holding firm around $55 a ton for spot and for goods afloat.

Indigo—Interest in indigos was at a low ebb with very few buyers. Offerings of Guatemala were freer and prices were said to have been made as low as $2 a pound. The range on the other grades held for the present, being from $1.05 a pound for Madras to $3.75 for high grade Bengal.

Logwood—There are a number of sellers in the market and prices for the logs vary accordingly. Quotations generally ranged from $30 a ton for the Hayti to $40 a ton for the Jamaica, though better was done on both kinds. For the extract, prices continued easy with 15c@16c a pound asked for the 51-degree extract and 29c@30c a pound for the solid. Hematine paste was offered at 18c@20c a pound and the crystals at 30c@34c a pound.

Fustic—The extract was quoted at 16c@18c a pound though the values were tending upward, according to dealers, owing to a scarcity and difficulty in securing supplies of the wood from producing countries.

Sumac—The market for sumac on shipment is unsettled owing to the increase in war-risk insurance, which is said to equal 15 per cent of the value. As a consequence very little is being offered at primary points. On spot $75 a ton was said to have been done.

COAL-TAR DYESTUFFS

Acid Benzoic—Offerings of benzoic acid on spot were a bit freer and prices easier, settling around $9 a pound. Not all of the acid offered is free from chlorine, though some of it may be used for technical purposes. On contract the prices quoted were $5@$6 a pound, according to quantity and length of deliveries, on what was guaranteed to be a U. S. P. product.

Acid Sulphanilic—The situation in sulphanilic acid is a little easier and spot stocks are obtainable in several quarters at 45c a pound. On contract 40c a pound was quoted.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The extremely low quotations have been almost entirely withdrawn and while sales were reported at 22c a pound there were makers of aniline who were holding firm at 24c a pound. On contract 20c and 22c a pound was quoted. The salts were easy at 30c@32c a pound.

Benzaldehyde—Prices on benzaldehyde were a little easier with spot offers of $5.50@$6 a pound. The demand continues good and stocks are not overly large, but competition has grown. On contract $5 a pound was asked for a product free from chlorine.

Benzol—There has been practically no change in the spot market for benzol and quotations were again had at 58c a gallon. For deliveries over 1917 on contract, 55c. a gallon was quoted.

Betanaphthol—Prices for betanaphthol continued firm following the rise in naphthalene prices, and in some instances first hands were quoting $1.10 a pound for the sublimed on spot and $1 a pound on contract.

Dimethylaniline—A slight reduction was noted in the spot quotations on dimethylaniline. Business has not been so brisk of late and there has been a little accumulation of stock. In some quarters prices were reduced to 57c a pound which is about equal to contract prices.

Dinitrotoluol—There was a good call for dinitrotoluol during the week and several large orders were reported sold at 60c a pound on spot.

Dinitrophenol—A greater percentage of yield in the production of dinitrophenol has influenced a reduction in quotations in some quarters to 80c a pound for immediate deliveries. The demand is said to be for fairly large quantities.

Dinitronaphthalene—There are several makes of dinitronaphthalene on the market and prices had a wide range. As low as 35c a pound was heard for imported products, while domestic makes ranged up to 75c a pound. The difference in quality is said to justify the latter quotation.

Nitronaphthalene—The uses for nitronaphthalene, as yet, are limited in this country and the demand is quiet. Prices quoted range from 44c to 65c a pound for contract and spot respectively. A larger export business is developing.

Toluidine—There have been no reductions in toluidine of late though offerings on spot are to be had in several quarters and prices, as usual, vary as to seller. The range is from $1 to $1.20 a pound. Of the ortho and para, available spot is limited and a premium of about 50c a pound is demanded over the contract price of $2 for the former and $2.25 for the latter.

Toluol—One or two producers claim that their 1917 output is disposed of and in one instance the output, as now estimated, is to be used almost exclusively in their own manufacturing plant Quotations during the week were around $2.25 a gallon for spot deliveries in drums, while tank cars were reported resold at $1.90 a gallon. On contract for next year around $1.75 a gallon was quoted, which might have been shaded for very large quantities.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.50	— .54
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	— .55
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.70	— 2.72
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.76	— 2.77
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	.90	— .95
97 p.c.	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.64	— .65
188 proof	gal.	.65	— .67
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—15.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb, Dom.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.50	— 4.80
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .17
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .48½
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .75
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .69
White	lb.	.07	— .08
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .23
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .64
90 per cent	gal.	.61	— .64
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Subnitrate	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Borax, in bbls. crystals	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical		—	— 1.40
U. S. P.		—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05	— .06
Imported	lb.	.25	— .26
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .86½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .87½
10's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .88
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .88½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .87
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	—	— .88
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	4.05	— 4.15
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.05	— .05½
Disulphide, technical, drs.	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Castoreum	lb.	—	— —
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¼	— .04¾
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, pow'd	lb.	.05½	— .06
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.06	— .07
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .25
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .65
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .59
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .23
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .15
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.15
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.41	— .45
Oleate	oz.	.81	— .94
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	— .44
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	—	— 9.90
Ounces	oz.	—	— 9.85
Eighths	oz.	—	—10.05
Phosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 7.85
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 8.25
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	— .32
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.37	— .42
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— .64
Spanish Apples	lb.		—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	10.80	—10.85
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.53	— .54
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	— .23
Reeds	lb.	.75	— .80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph),			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.68	— .70
Spanish	lb.	.69	— .70
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.11	— .12
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Drums and bbls. added. C. P. in cans	lb.	.56	— .57
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.55	— .55½
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.42½	— .43
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.38½	— .39
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	3.00	— 3.25
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	— .70
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.48	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.14	— .15
Hydrogen Peroxide 4 oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.50
10 oz. bottles	gross	—	—10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—17.75
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.10	— .12
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.52	— .55
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.21	— .21¼
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.30	— .50
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.	—	— —
Lupulin	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Lycopodium	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.21	— .23
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.62	— 1.65
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	1.75	— 2.00
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Manna, large flake	lb.	—	— —
Small flake	lb.	.90	— .95
Sorts	lb.	.40	— .41
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Recryst	lb.	4.00	— 5.10
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00	—82.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.07
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .60
Powdered	lb.	—	— .62
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .63
50 p.c.	lb	—	— .86
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.43
Corrosive Sublimate cryst	lb	—	— 1.34
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.29
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.57
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.67
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.67
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.72
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .14

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.17½	.20
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	7.00
1-oz. vials	oz.	—	7.05
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes, oz		—	7.25
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz, boxes	oz.	—	7.30
Diacetyl hydrochloride ⅛	oz.	—	8.20
Moss, Iceland	**lb.**	**.10**	**.11**
Irish	**lb.**	**.08**	**.12**
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	10.50
Tonquin	oz.	15.00	15.75
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.00	16.75
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	25.75
Druggists	oz.	23.00	24.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09	.09½
Balls	lb.	.09	.09½
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	**lb.**	**.18**	**.19**
Sulphate	**lb.**	**.22**	**.23**
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06½	.07
Powdered	lb.	.11	.11½
Opium, cases		—	13.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	13.55
Granular	lb.	—	14.50
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	14.50
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	1.37
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	1.50
Papain	lb.	3.45	4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal	2.50	2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.30	.31
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.03¾	.04¼
Cream	lb.	.06	.06½
Lily white	lb.	.08	.08½
Snow white	lb.	.11½	.12
Phenolphthalein	lb.	25.00	26.00
Phosphorus, yellow	**lb.**	**—**	**.80**
Red	**lb.**	**—**	**1.00**
Pilocarpine	**oz.**	**—**	**—**
Piperidine	oz.	.85	.90
Piperin	oz.	.55	.60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	2.85
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	.76
Potassium acetate	oz.	—	1.45
Bicarb	lb.	1.40	1.50
Bisulphate	**lb.**	**.45**	**.60**
C.P.	lb.	.75	.85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	1.45
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	1.52
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	—	1.75
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.50
Lactophosphate	**oz.**	**—**	**.25**
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.32	.33
Permanganate	lb.	2.75	3.00
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	.60
C.P.	lb.	.60	.75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	.85
Pumice Stone, pow'd bbls.	lb.	.03½	.04
Pyroktanin Blue	oz.	—	2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	.13½
Rasped	lb.	.10	.11
Powdered	lb.	.11½	.12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	.55
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	.55½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	.56
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	.57
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	.60
Second hands	oz.	.55	.58
Amsterdam	**oz.**	**—**	**—**
German	**oz.**	**—**	**—**
Java	oz.	—	.60
Quinidine, Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	.93
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	.55
Resorcin crystals	lb.	25.00	26.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	.35
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	.59	.62
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	.04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	21.25
Safrol	lb.	—	—
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	17.00
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.50	2.55
Second hands	lb.	2.25	2.50
Sandalwood	lb.	.11	.17
Ground	lb.	.13	.20
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	36.00	42.00
Powdered	lb.	37.00	38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	**lb.**	**—**	**.26**
Silver Chloride	**oz.**	**.60**	**.61**
Nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.47½	.49½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	**oz.**	**.40**	**.41**
Oxide	**oz.**	**.96**	**1.00**
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb	.15¾	.16
Marseilles, white	lb.	.14	.15
Green, pure	lb.	.14	.15
Ordinary	lb.	.09½	.10½
Powdered	lb.	.26	.28
Mottled, pure	lb.	.12	.13
Ordinary	lb.	.09	.10
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	.12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	.60	.62
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	.72
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	8.75	9.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03½	.04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	.03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.72	.76
Glycerophosphate crystale	lb.	2.55	2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾	.02¾
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	**lb.**	**.05**	**.06**
Recrystallized	**lb.**	**.09**	**.12**
Dried	**lb.**	**.20**	**.28**
Phosphate, U.S.P.	**lb.**	**.05**	**.05½**
Tungstate	lb.	—	1.50
Salicylate bulk	lb.	1.25	1.35
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	.26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	.52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	.50
Ether Comp.	**lb.**	**—**	**1.65**
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	.48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85	2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06	.06½
Powdered	lb.	.07	.07½
Storax, liquid	lb.	3.00	3.10
Strontium Acetate	**lb.**	**—**	**1.25**
Bromide, granular	**lb.**	**.80**	**.81**
Iodide	**oz.**	**.35**	**.40**
Nitrate	lb.	.28	.30
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	—	1.45
Powder	oz.	—	1.35
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	2.95
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	1.10
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.30	.32
Sulphonal	**oz.**	**.50**	**1.15**
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	**lb.**	**15.00**	**16.00**
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	**lb.**	**13.50**	**14.50**
Sulphur, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.95	2.20
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	**lb.**	**.30**	**.35**
Washed	**lb.**	**.08**	**.10**
Talcum, powdered	**lb.**	**.02**	**.04**
Purified	**lb.**	**.12**	**.15**
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.05	.05½
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.25	.30
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	.85
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	**lb.**	**.61**	**.63**
Casks	lb.	.50	.56
Terpin Hydrate	**lb.**	**.50**	**.54**
Terpineol	lb.	.75	.90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.25	10.50
Iodide	lb.	10.30	11.20
Tin, crystals	lb.	.30½	.31
Bichloride	lb.	.14¼	.14¾
Oxide	lb.	.50	.52
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.25	3.00
Commercial	gal.	2.00	2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.85	3.35
Artificial	lb.	.11½	.12
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.55	.60
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	.56
Gran.	lb.	.22	.25
Med.	lb.	.30	.35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	.26
Chloride	lb.	.13	.14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	5.75
Metallic, C.P.	**lb.**	**.45**	**.75**
Oxide	**lb.**	**.12¼**	**.14**
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	.18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	.07

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.07	.08
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.19	.20
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	—
ex Toluol	lb.	9.00	9.50
Boric, cryst. sacks	lb.	.11¾	.13
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11¼	.12
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	4.24
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P. drs	lb.	52½	.55
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	.63
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61	.63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.59	.60
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	6.15
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	6.35
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	.65
Powder	lb.	—	.65½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal	.75	.80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	1.50
German	lb.	—	—
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	.29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	.40
Dilute	lb.	.85	1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	1.60
U.S.P., 10%	**lb.**	**.40**	**.45**
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	.95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	.06¼
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	.07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	.20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	.35
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.50	.53
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	.60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	1.10
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	.32
Pyrogalic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.15	3.35
Pyroligneous, purified	**lb.**	**.15**	**.18**
Crude	gal.	.25	.30
Salicylic bulk	lb.	1.00	1.25
Stearic	lb.	.14	.17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	.07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	.14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	1.00
Tartaric Crystals	**lb.**	**—**	**.66**
Powdered, U.S.P.	**lb.**	**—**	**.65**
richloracetic	lb.	4.35	4.55
Valeric	lb.	2.45	3.00

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.45	15.00
Artificial	lb.	5.20	6.00
Amber, crude	lb.	—	1.00
Rectified	lb.	1.25	1.55
Anise	lb.	1.04	1.10
Bay	lb.	2.35	2.55
Bergamot	lb.	5.95	6.50
Synthetic	lb.	3.25	3.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.50	3.80
Cade	lb.	.64	.70
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.82	.88
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	.14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	.18
Caraway	lb.	3.45	3.70
Cassia, 75@80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.07	1.15
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	1.32
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.85	.90
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14½	.15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	23.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.46	.47
Java	lb.	.80	.84
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.23	1.26
Bottles	lb.	1.25	1.27
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.55	10.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.25	3.40
Cumin	lb.	4.20	4.30
Erigeron	lb.	.97	1.02
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.65	.70
California	lb.	—	—
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.95	4.45
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.85	3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.25	3.65
Ginger	lb.	—	8.00
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	2.15
Hemlock	lb.	.62	.64
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.50	16.50
Twice rect.	lb.	16.50	17.00
Wood	lb.	1.95	4.00
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	1.40
Garden	lb.	.60	.65
Lemon	lb.	1.05	1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.79	.84
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.82	3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.20	1.25
Malefern	lb.	—	—
Mustard, natural	lb.	21.00	22.00
Artificial	lb.	—	23.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	65.00
Artificial	lb.	—	18.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	1.12
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.30	2.40
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.80	2.85

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	15.00	—15.75
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.00	— 6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.72	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	2.90	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	11.50	—14.20
Synthetic	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.75	— .80
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.40	—10.50
West Indian	lb.	3.80	— 4.15
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.75	— .80
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .28
Savin	lb.	5.45	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Spruce	lb.	.59	— .61
Tansy	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	—	— 4.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Wormseed	lb.	3.25	— 3.40
Wormwood	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	10.00	—22.00
Manila	lb.	—	—28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—45.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	— —
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.48	— .49
South American	lb.	.62	— .64
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.45	— 6.50
Oregon	gal.	.80	— .85
Peru	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Tolu	lb.	.35	— .37

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.40	— .49
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	— .15
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .10½
Buckthorn	lb.	.29	— .30
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.25	— .40
Broken	lb.	.27	— .34
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	—	— —
Broken	lb.	—	— —
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.14	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.07½	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.11½	— .13½
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .08
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	— .11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07¼
Trieste	lb.	10	— .11
Prickley Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .12
Northern	lb.	.11	— .12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50¼
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12½	— .14½
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.11	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.05	— .05½
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05½	— .06½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	— .24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .20
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04½	— .05
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .90
Para	lb.	.57	— .62
Surinam	lb.	.65	— .67
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.75	— 6.45
Cuts	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.50	— 3.40
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Green label	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	— .45
XX	lb.	.47	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .49
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .12½
Juniper	lb.	.05	— .05½
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.09½	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .08
Sloe	lb.	.70	— .80
Sumac	lb.	.04½	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.15	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Borage	lb.	.82	— .90
Calendula	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	.55	— .59
Belgian	lb.	—	— —
Roman	lb.	.50	— .52
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .59
Clover Tops	lb.	.23½	— .29
Dogwood	lb.	.12	— .15
Elder	lb.	.20	— .23
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.22	— .30
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	— .43
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16½	— .18
Select	lb.	.22	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.36	— .39
Malva, blue	lb.	1.19	— 1.25
Black	lb.	—	— .50
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .06
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .39
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .53
Saffron, American	lb.	.85	— .95
Valencia	lb.	11.50	—11.55
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.06	— .07
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves anl tops	lb.	.06	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.22
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Cannabis Indica tops	lb.	.85	— 2.50
Catnip	lb.	.06	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.59	— .64
Chiretta	lb.	.30	— .31
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .21
Conium	lb.	.20	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .08½
Digitalis	lb.	.40	— .60
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .18
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06½	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.22	— .23½
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henna	lb.	10½	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .21
Laurel	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.49	— .55
Lobelia	lb.	.07¼	— .08
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Matico	lb.	.23	— .29
Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.10½	— .11
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10½	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	— —
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Rosemary	lb.	.12	— .13
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .60
Grinding	lb.	Nominal.	
Greek	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Savory	lb.	—	— —
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.65	— .70
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.40	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .25
Pods	lb.	.30	— .35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.18½	— .20
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .11
Thyme	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04½	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood	lb.	.19	— .20
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	— .73
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .78
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.80	— .83
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .43
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.19	— .21
German	lb.	.19	— .26
Arnica	lb.	.49	— .59
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Bermuda	lb.	.49	— .50
St. Vincent	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	— .06
Belladonna,	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Beth	lb.	.19	— .25
Bitter	lb.	.22	— .24
Blood	lb.	.11	— .12
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	— .40
American	lb.	.21	— .22
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.50	— 3.40
Unbleached	lb.	.25	— .27
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04½	— .05
Blue	lb.	.04½	— .05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12½	— .13
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .12
Dandelion, German	lb.	.29	— .31
American	lb.	.28	— .29
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.60	— .66
Elecampane	lb.	.09½	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.09¼	— .11½
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .07
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	— .18
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.10	— 5.20
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.70
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Helleborne, white	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .22
Black	lb.	.30	— .40

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .21
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.37	— .39
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.55	— .69
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.19	— .21
Spanish, natural	lb.	.16	— .16½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .39
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.12	— .13½
Finger	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.34	— .39
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.33	— .35
Pleurisy	lb.	.19	— .21
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.20	— .26
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High, dried	lb.	.18	— .20
Cuts	lb.	.41	— 1.60
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.14	— .14½
Senega, Northern	lb.	.68	— .69
Southern	lb.	.69	— .71
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.25	— .27
Stripped	lb.	.28	— .29
Spikenard	lb.	.11	— .12½
Squaw Vine	lb.	.10	— .10½
Squill	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Stillingia	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Stone	lb.	.05	— .05½
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.35	— .36
True (Aletris)	lb.	.19	— .20
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.75	— .80
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.28½	— .30½
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .13½
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.06	— .07

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	—	— —
Anise, Levant	lb.	.13½	— .14
Spanish	lb.	.21	— .22
Star	lb.	—	— .23
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Dutch	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Caraway	lb.	.50	— .50¼
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .48
Decorticated	lb.	.65	— .75
Celery	lb.	.18	— .18½
Colchicum	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15	— .15½
Bleached domestic	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	.19	— .19½
Levant	lb.	—	— .19½
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.20½	— .21
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.59½	— .65
French	lb.	.15	— .15¼
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.50	—10.75
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Foenugreek	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .32
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.27	— .27½
Millet, natural	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Hulled	lb.	.07½	— .08
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Bombay	lb.	.08½	— .09
California, brown	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Chinese	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.13¼	— .13½
English, yellow	lb.	.13	— .13¾
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .21½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .37
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	.35	— .35¼
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.74	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.24	— .25
Stavesacre	lb.	.30	— .33
Stramonium	lb.	.10	— .11
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Small	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	— .09½
Madras	lb.	—	— .08¾
China	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.85	— .90

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.38	— .39
Seconds	lb.	.35	— .36
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.16	— .16½
White	lb.	.33	— .33½
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .95
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.35	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.32	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .68
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.90	— .97
Gamboge	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Guaiac	lb.	.24	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .98
Kino	lb.	.49	— .57
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.38	— .39
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.20	— .21
Siftings	lb.	.20	— .21
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12½
Strained	lb.	.34	— .34½
Tears	lb.	.14	— .14½
Sandarac	lb.	.27½	— .29
Senegal, picked	lb.	.22	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.20	— 8.65
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.19½	— .21
Bees, white	lb.	.40	— .49
Yellow crude	lb.	.32	— .34
Refined	lb.	.38	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 2	lb.	.38	— .39
No. 3	lb.	.28	— .29
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
White	lb.	—	— —
Japan	lb.	.17	— .17½
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05	— .05½
56 p.c.	lb.	.10	— .10½
70 p.c.	lb.	.12	— .12¼
80 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Glacial	lb.	.35	— .40
Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.		—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05½
Alum chrome	lb.	.25	— .26
Potash, lump	lb.	—	— .06½
Ground	lb.	—	— .06¾
Powdered	lb.	—	— .07
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Aluminum, Sulph. low	lb.	.02½	— .03½
High Grade	lb.	.04	— .04½
Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.16	— .17
Lump	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— —
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	90.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.00	—30.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .07
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	ton	73.00	—75.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .37
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.45	— .47
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .47
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .18
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.00	— 4.50
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11½
White cryst.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¼
Granulated	lb.	—	— .12¼
Powdered	lb.	.13¼	— .14¼
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅜	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01⅞
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅛	— .02⅜
Nitric acid,			
36 deg, carboys	lb.	.04⅝	— .04⅞
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .05⅝
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¼	— .06½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .04¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.41	— .42½
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.87	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.67	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.67	— .70
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton.		450.00	—460.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Yellow	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.31	— .35
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03¼	— .03½
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.20	— .22
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda, Am. 100 lbs.		1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.75	— 5.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.		—	— 5.00
Chlorate	lb.	.26	— .28
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.15	— 3.30
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .14
Prussiate	lb.	.38	— .42½
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals..lb.		—
60 p. c. .....per 100 lbs.	**3.50**	**— 4.50**
Sulphur (crude, f.o.b. New York .....ton		—29.50
Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore .....ton		**—30.50**
Sulphuric Acid		—
60 deg. .....lb.	**.03¼**	**— .01**
66 deg. carboys..per 100 lbs.	**1.25**	**— 1.50**
Oleum 20 p.c.	.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic .....lb.	5.00	— 9.00
Acid H .....lb.	—	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic	—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, white ....lb.	—	— 2.20
Acid Naphthosulphonic	—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate..	—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic .....lb.	.60	— 1.00
p-Amidophenol .....lb.	6.00	— 7.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloridelb.	—	— 5.50
Aniline Oil .....lb.	.24	— .28
Aniline Salts .....lb.	.32	— .35
Aniline for red .....lb.	—	**— 1.05**
Anthracene (80 p.c.) .....lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone	—	— —
Benzaldehyde .....lb.	**5.00**	**— 7.00**
Benzol, C. P. .....gal.	.55	— .60
Benzol, Com. .....gal.	.60	— .65
Benzidine .....lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate .....lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Benzylchloride .....lb.	—	**— 3.50**
Chlorobenzol, contract .....lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	—	— —
Diamidophenol .....lb.	—	**—15.00**
o—Dianisidine	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol .....lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline .....lb.	—	**— 3.50**
Dimethylaniline .....lb.	.57	— .65
m—Dinitrobenzene .....lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene .....lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitronaphthalene .....lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrotoluol .....lb.	.60	— .90
Dinitrophenol .....lb.	.80	— .90
Diphenylamine .....lb.	.90	— 1.10
Dioxynaphthalene	—	— —
Induline .....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	—	— —
p-Phenylenediamine .....lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Naphthalene .....lb.	.10	— .10½
Naphthalenediamine	—	— —
a—Naphthol	—	— —
b—Naphthol .....lb.	**1.15**	**— 1.25**
a—Naphthylamine .....lb.	—	— 1.25
b—Naphthylamine	—	— —
p-Nitraniline .....lb.	1.30	— 1.80
Nitrobenzene .....lb.	.18	— .20
o—Nitrochlorbenzol .....lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene .....lb.	.44	— .65
Dinitronaphthalene .....lb.	.44	— .75
Nitronaphthol	—	— —
Nitrotoluol .....lb.	.65	— .75
o-Nitro-toluol .....lb.	—	— 1.50
p-Nitro-toluol .....lb.	—	— 1.70
m-Phenylenediamine .....lb.	1.05	— 1.75
Phthalic Anhydride	—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol .....lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol .....lb.	—	—25.00
Technical .....lb.	—	— 9.00
Toluidine .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
o—Toluidine, contract .....lb.	1.45	— 1.65
p—Toluidine, contract .....lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Toluol, pure .....gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c. ..gal.	1.75	— 2.00
m—Toluylenediamine	—	— —
Xylene, pure .....gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	—	— —
Xylidine .....lb.	**.75**	**— .85**

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black .....lb.	1.50	— 2.30
Acid Brown .....lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Fuchsin .....lb.	8.00	10.00
Acid Orange .....lb.	1.10	— 2.00
Acid Orange II .....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Acid Orange III .....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red .....lb.	2.85	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet .....lb.	2.25	— 4.25
Acid Yellow .....lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue .....lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, bright .....lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Blue, medium .....lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Brown, conc. .....lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Orange .....lb.	—	— —
Alizarin Yellow .....lb.	—	— —
Alpine Red .....lb.	—	— —
Alpine Yellow .....lb.	—	— —
Azo Carmine .....lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow .....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade ..lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow, red shade .....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aurine .....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y .....lb.	1.85	— 2.30
Bismarck Brown F .....lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown FF conc. ..lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown 3R .....lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown R. .....lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Bright Red .....lb.	—	— —
Chrome Blue .....lb.	—	— —
Chrome Red .....lb.	—	— —
Chrysamine Yellow .....lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine .....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R. .....lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y .....lb.	—	— 1.60
Congo Red .....lb.	—	— 2.50
Crystal Violet .....lb.	—	— 7.00
Direct Acid Orange .....lb.	—	— —
Direct Black .....lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue .....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue .....lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown .....lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Direct Bordeaux .....lb.	—	— 5.50
Direct Fast Red .....lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Red .....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow .....lb.	—	— 4.75
Direct Fast Yellow .....lb.	—	— —
Direct Violet .....lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Fast Scarlet .....lb.	—	— —
Fur Black, extra .....lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B. .....lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG .....lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals .....lb.	—	— 9.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste .....lb.	—	— 1.50
Indigotine, conc. .....lb.	—	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste .....lb.	.35	— .40
Induline .....lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta .....lb.	—	—10.00
Metanil Yellow .....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green .....lb.	—	— —
Methylene Blue, tech. .....lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methyl Violet .....lb.	5.50	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. .....lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Nigrosine, spts. sol. .....lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Nigrosine, water sol .....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Naphthol Green .....lb.	—	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red .....lb.	—	— —
Oil Scarlet .....lb.	—	— 3.00
Orange Y, conc. .....lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau .....lb.	—	— 2.00
Scarlet 2R .....lb.	—	— 2.35
Soluble Blue .....lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black .....lb.	.75	— 1.25
Sulphur Black E.S. ext.conc. lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black E.S. standard lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 100 p.c. .....lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c. .....lb.	—	— .85
Sulphur Blue .....lb.	3.60	— 4.60
Sulphur Blue-Black .....lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Brown Chestnut ....lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green .....lb.	—	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow .....lb.	—	— —
Tartrazine .....lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wool Orange .....lb.	—	— 1.10
Victoria Blue .....lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Blue base .....lb.	—	—25.00
Victoria Green .....lb.	—	— —
Victoria Red .....lb.	—	— —
Victoria Yellow .....lb.	—	— —
Yellow for wool .....lb.	—	— —

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine .....lb.	.32	— .35
Seed .....lb.	.14	— .17
Carmine No. 40 .....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal .....lb.	.62	— .65
Gambier, see tanning		
Indigo, Bengal .....lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Oudes .....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala .....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Kurpahs .....lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Madras .....lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Madder, Dutch .....lb.	.22	— .24
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo .....lb.	—	— .65
Chinese .....lb.	.20	— .23
Persian Berries .....lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning lb.	—	— —
Sumac, see tanning .....lb.	—	— —
Turmeric, Madras .....lb	.10½	— .11½
Aleppey .....lb.	.09	— .10
Pubna .....lb.	—	— —
China .....lb.	.08	— .09

DYEWOODS

Barwood .....lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips .....lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks, ...ton	18.00	—20.00
Chips .....lb.	.04	— .05
Hypernic, chips .....lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood, sticks .....ton	18.00	—40.00
Chips .....lb.	.03	— .05
Quercitron, see tanning		
Red Saunders, chips .....lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double .....lb.	.16	— .18
Concentrated .....lb.	.20	— .25
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning		
Rangoon, boxes .....lb.	.09	— .11
Liquid .....lb.	.07	— .09
Tablet .....lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French .....lb.	—	— —
English .....lb.	.25	— .30
Concentrated .....lb.	—	— —
Flavine .....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic .....lb.	.16	— .18
Gall .....lb.	—	— .17
Hematine .....lb.	.18	— .20
Crystals .....lb.	.30	— .34
Hypernic, liquid .....lb.	.21	— .22
Solid .....lb	—	— .37
Logwood, solid .....lb.	.29	— .31
51 deg. Twaddle .....lb.	.15	— .17
Contract .....lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—		
Powdered .....lb.	—	— .30
Paste .....lb.	—	— .15
Persian Berries .....lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning		
Quercitron .....lb.	.09	— .10
Sumac, see tanning		

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg .....lb.	.76	— .80
Blood, imported .....lb.	.36	— .42
Doemstic .....lb.	.32	— .42
Prussian blue .....lb.	—	— —
Soluble .....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Turkey Red Oil .....lb.	.11	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy .....lb.	.22	— .28

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla .....ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi-Divi .....ton	52.00	—55.00
Hemlock Bark .....ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c. ..ton	55.00	—57.00
Mangrove Bark, S. A. .....ton	28.00	—38.00
Myrobalans .....ton	58.00	—62.00
Oak Bark .....ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground .....ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1 .....ton	—	—50.00
No. 2 .....ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27% tan .....ton	75.00	—80.00
Virginia, 20% tan .....ton	—	—48.00
Valonia Cups .....ton	—	— —
Valonia Beard .....ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark .....ton	57.00	—58.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25% tan., bbls. .....lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Clarified, 25% tan. bbls ..lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary .....lb.	—	— —
Clarified .....lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25% tan .....lb.	.02¼	— .03
Gambier, 25% tan .....lb.	.07	— .08
Common .....lb.	.11	— .11½
Cubes No. 1 .....lb.	.21	— .22
No. 2 .....lb.	.18	— .19
Hemlock, 25% tan .....lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25% tan .....lb.	.03	— .03¾
Crystals, 50% tan .....lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55% tan .....lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25% tan .....lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30% tan, 50% total solids .....lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans,liquid, 23-25% tanlb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50% tan .....lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25% tan lb.	.03¼	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35-37% tan treated .....lb.	.06	— .07
35-37% tan, untreated .....lb.	.05¾	— .06½
35-37% tan, bleaching .....lb.	.07	— .08
Solid, 65% tan, ordinary ..lb.	.07½	— .08½
Clarified .....lb.	.08	— .09
Spruce, liquid, 20% tan, 50% total solids .....lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25% tan .....lb.	.06	— .12
Valonia, solid, 65% tan, ..lb.	nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland .....gal.	.79	— .80
Domestic, prime .....gal.	.75	— .76
Cod Liver, Newfoundland..bbl.	72.00	—76.00
Norwegian .....bbl.	115.00	—125.00
Degras, American .....lb.	.06½	— .07
English .....lb.	.07	— .07¾
German .....lb.	—	— —
Neutral .....lb.	—	— —
Herring .....gal.	—	— —
Horse .....lb.	.10½	— .11
Lard, prime, winter .....gal.	1.29	— 1.30
Off Prime .....gal.	**1.09**	**— 1.10**
Extra, No. 1 .....gal.	.97	— .98
No. 1 .....gal.	.93	— .94
No. 2 .....gal.	.86	— .87
Menhaden, Northr. crude...gal.	—	— —
South, crude, f.o.b. plant lb.	.66	— .69
Brown, strained .....gal.	**.73**	**— .74**

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Menhaden, Sth. Lt., str'd	gal	.75	—.76
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.77	— .78
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.79	— .80
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal	.78	— .79
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.19	— 1.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14	— 1.17
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.09	— 1.14
Prime	gal.	.99	— 1.04
Dark	gal.	.89	— .90
Oleo Oil	lb.	.15	— .18½
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.09½	— .10
Saponified	lb.	.09¼	— .09¾
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.93	— .94
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.91	— .92
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.89	— .90
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.13¼	— .14
Double pressed	lb.	.14¼	— .15
Triple pressed	lb.	.15¾	— .16
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.03	— 1.04
Prime	gal.	1.02	— 1.03
Whale, Bleached	gal.	.78	— .79
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.80	— .81

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Cases	lb.	.17½	— .18
No. 3	lb.	.16½	— .17
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.14	— .14½
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.15½	— .16
Cochin, imported	lb.	.17	— .18
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.13½	— .14
Copra	lb.	.13	— .14
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	—	— —
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.83	— .83½
Summer, yellow	gal.	.12½	— .13
Summer, white	gal.	—	— —
Winter yellow	gal.	—	— —
Croton	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .92
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .93
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .94
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	—	— .95
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Foots	gal.	.10	— .10¼
U. S. P.	gal.	1.80	— 1.95
Palm Lagos	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Commercial	lb.	.12	— .12¼
Prime, red	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.13½	— .14
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.94	— 1.00
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.66	— .76
Yellow	gal.	.51	— .60
Poppy	gal.	—	— —
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	— —
Blown	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
Refined	gal.	.96	— .97
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .39
Second	gal.	—	— .41
Third	gal.	—	— .58
Sesame, domestic	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.11¾	— .12¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.55	— .60
Commercial	gal.	.45	— .50

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.55	— .56
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls	gal.	.50	— .53
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.44	— .45
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75	— 4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	8.25	— 8.50
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-lb-bbl.	6.60	— 6.65

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.46	— .46½
Diamond "I"	lb.	.44	— .44½
V. S. O.	lb.	.45	— .46½
Fine orange	lb.	.42	— .43
Second orange	lb.	.40	— .40½
T. N.	lb.	.39	— .40
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.37	— .37½
Button	lb.	.41	— .42
Regular, bleached	lb.	.39½	— .40½
Bone, Dry	lb.	.48	— .49

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— 22
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.41	— .42
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.12½	— .13
Bombay	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Cassia Buds	lb.	.13½	— .14
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.16	— .17
Mombassa	lb.	.30	— .30¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26	— .26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	—	— .26
Penang	lb.	.32	— .33
Zanzibar	lb.	.18	— .18¼
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.22	— 22½
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.18	— .20
African	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Cochin	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Japan	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Mace, Banda	lb.	.56	— .56½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53	— .53½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	— .24½
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.17	— .20
Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.20¾	— .21
White	lb.	.23½	— .24
imento	lb.	.05¼	— .08¾

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texts		—	—41.75
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—36.00
Columbia		—	—39.00
New Orleans	ton	37.50	—40.00
Corn Cake	short ton	39.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	48.00	—49.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—49.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.23
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.39
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	—	— .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.38	— .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½	— .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18	— .22½
Medium	lb.	.24	— .26
Fancy	lb.	.35	— .43
Honey—			
Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14	— .15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11	— .13
Buckwheat ext.		.06¾	— .07½
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 3.21
Accra	lb.	.11	— .12
Bahia	lb.	.11⅝	— .13¼
Caracas	lb.	.15½	— .16¼
Hayti	lb.	.11¼	— .11½
Maracaibo	lb.	.17½	— .18
Trinidad	lb.	.14¾	— .15⅛

COCOA

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar- Amer. Nat.	Fed-eral	War bu'le		ner
Powdered	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.1.	7.15
XXXX	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
Confectioners A.	6.95	6.95	6.95		6.95
Fine gran.	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.05

OPPOSE AMENDMENT TO INSECTICIDE ACT

Strong opposition to the Wadsworth bill to amend the Insecticide Act developed at the convention last week of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Association, which was held for two days at the Hotel Astor, New York. A resolution was adopted as follows:

Whereas, The Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers' Asso- by Senator Wadsworth, being Senate bill 6859, amending the inciation, at its annual meeting held in New York city on December 11 and 12, 1916, has considered at length the billintroduced secticide act of 1910; and

Whereas, It appears that there are now several methods for the determination of the phenol coefficients of disinfectants, none of which has been universally adopted in the country; and

Whereas, It is admitted that these methods give different results; and

Whereas, Important official and semi-official scientific bodies, to wit, the American Public Health Association and the Congress of Hygiene and Demography are now conducting researches to find a more perfect method of determining coefficients; and

Whereas, It is known that certain disinfectants are not amenable at all to the phenol coefficient tests; and

Whereas, The passage of this bill would result in great confusion to the manufacturers and to the consumers; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this association oppose the enactment of the aforesaid Senate bill 6859 at this time

The following officers were elected:

President, Frank Hemingway; first vice-president, A. S. Hickerson; second vice-president, W. H. Rose; secretary and counsel, Benjamin M. Kaye; treasurer, Harry J. Schnell; board of governors, T. J. Walsh, H. I. Colman and H. W. Cole; finance committee, J. G. Batlin.

PROVIDES FOR 2-CENT COPPER COIN

Congressman Stephen G. Porter, of Pennsylvania, has introduced into the House of Representatives, a bill providing that as soon as practicable after its passage, there shall be coined at the United States mints a 2-cent piece to be made of copper with a small per centage of tin and zinc. This piece would be considered as a legal tender in any payment to the amount of thirty cents.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	.55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	.60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	.60
Seconds	lb.	.45	.50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	.24
Sorts, sfted, white	lb.	.30	.33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.60	.68
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	.30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med. Technical	lb.	.35	.40
	lb.	.30	.35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	—
In 4 ounce boxes		—	—
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.60	2.75
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	.16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	.17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.28	.40
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	.30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	1.05
From Toluol	lb.	10.00	10.50
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	.18
Powdered	lb.	.18	.22
Impalp	lb.	.25	.30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	.30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	3.25
Cacodylic	oz.		2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.56	.57
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.59	.62
1-lb. bottles	lb.	65.	.70
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	.80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	.40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	.25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	.25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	.55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	—
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.66½	.67½
Less than keg	lb.	.70	.75
Granulated	lb.	.75	.85
Cresylic	lb.	.90	1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	—
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	1.25
	oz.	—	.18
Gallic	oz.	.17	.19
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	.50
Hippuric	oz.	—	—
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	.40
Hydrobrom. conc., v.	oz.	.10	.12
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	.08
	lb.	.55	.60
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	.12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	.80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	.15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	.08
Iodic	oz.	—	1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	.30
	lb.	4.20	4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	.15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	.25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	.08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	.18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	.08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	.14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	.09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	.15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	.10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	.20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	.30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	.35
Oxalic	lb.	.58	.60
Powdered	lb.	.70	.75
Acid, Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	.70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	.85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	.20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	.50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	.47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	.60
Picric	lb.	2.50	3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	.40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	.25
Crude	gal.	.30	.40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.35	1.40
Bulk	lb.	1.30	1.35
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	.45
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.45	.55
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	.25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	.75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	.50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	.03
Less	lb.	.07	.08
C. P.	lb.	.15	.17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	.18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	.83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.75	.78
Powdered	lb.	.74	.77
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	.40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	.55
Acidol	oz.	—	.60
Acoin	oz.	—	3.50
Aconite lvs, Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	—
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	.28
Powdered	lb.	.28	.34
Root English	lb.	—	.90
Powdered	lb.	—	1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	.90
Powdered	lb.	.90	1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.80
Adalin	oz.	.75	.90
Adamon	oz.	—	1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	.75
Hydrous (See also Lanoline)	lb.	.60	.70
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	.20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	.85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	.85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	.75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	.65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	.40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	.75
Airol	oz.	—	1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.80	2.85
Less	gal.	2.95	3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	2.79
Less	gal.	2.90	3.05
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.70	.75
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.90	.95
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	.80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	.90
Alkanet root	lb.	.95	1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.35	.55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	.53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	.53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	.20
Powdered	lb.	.20	.27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	.37
Bulk	lb.	.13	.18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	.40
Powdered	lb.	.45	.52
Purified	lb.	.75	1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	.12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	.55
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.75	.85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	.12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	.06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	.28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	.10
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.07	.12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	.65
Alum, Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15	.18
Powdered, pure	lb.	.13	.16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	.50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	.50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	.23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.80
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	.12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	.45
Purified	lb.	.29	.32
Alumnol	lb.	—	5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	—
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	2.40
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	3.00	3.50
Amido pyrine (chemical pyramidon)	oz.	—	2.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.	oz.	Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	.75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	.07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	.09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	.14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	.40
Powdered	lb.	—	.75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	.12
Arsenate	oz.	—	.16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	.40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	.18
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	.37
Powdered	lb.	.18	.20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	.15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	.18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	.30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	.52
Muriate	lb.	.23	.27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.17	.21
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.27	.28
Powdered	lb.	.22	.26
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	.25
Granulated	lb.	.22	.25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.90	1.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.10
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	.18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	.55
Salicylate	lb.	2.00	2.30
Sulphate	lb.	.09	.16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	.25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.		1.90	2.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	6.75
Technical	lb.	.70	.80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	.43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	.35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.30	.40
Seed	lb.	.95	1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.22	.27
Star	lb.	.30	.35
Angostura Bark	lb.	50	.55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	.20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	.60
Anticol	oz.	—	.50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	.17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	.25
Arsenite	oz.	—	.30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	.34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	.30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	.60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.25	1.60
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	—	—
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	25.35
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	.23
Powdered	lb.	.23	.28
Argyol	oz.	—	1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	1.90	2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.00	2.15
Root	lb.	.65	.70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.80	— 3.00
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.60	— 2.75
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.45	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .35
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .35
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.80
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb.	3.60	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.90
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
	oz.	.22	— .25
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Bismuth, Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Acid, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.60	— 3.80
Subgallate	lb.	3.55	— 3.85
Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.72	— .77
Powdered	lb.	.77	— .82
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.75	— .85
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Short	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.25
	oz.	.98	— 1.00
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.25	— 8.60
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.91½	— .93½
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.92½	— .94½
Powdered	lb.	.96½	— .98½
Japanese	lb.	.93½	— .95½
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.06½	— .08
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.31	— .36
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .26
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.60	— .65
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.70	— .75
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.60	— .65
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	.61	— .75
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.36	— .41
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.21	— .29
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		—
3-oz. bottle	ea.		— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs	oz.	5.20	— 5.45
½ oz. vials	oz.	5.40	— 5.65
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		—
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.30

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	10.45	—12.95
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.65	—11.90
Nitrate	oz.	11.65	— 11.85
Salicylate	oz.	8.55	— 8.75
Phosphate	oz.	8.45	—10.00
Sulphate	oz.	8.80	—10.65
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .43
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	.14	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-2	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.14	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.70	— .75
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.40	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .22
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .75
Cudbear	lb.	.35	— .45
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.35	— .40
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	.47	— .52
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—13.50
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— 36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
	oz.	—	— .30
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.27	— .32
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—12.50
Less	lb.	.08	— .13
Ground	lb.	.08½	— .12
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.10	— .15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— .90
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	14	— .17
Ginger Root, Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.50½	— .53
in cans	lb.	.53	— .54
Less	lb.	.56	— .60
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.		Nominal
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 4.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.11	— .13
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .90
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .65
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.77	— 2.83
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.20	— .27
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.55
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.60	— 2.86
Powdered	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.28	— .30
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.		—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.11	— .15
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.20	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.67	— .70
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .82
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.57	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.55
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— —
Iodide	oz.		— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P.	4 ozs.	.27	— .29
Technical	lb.	.32	— .37
2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .53
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ponderous	lb.	.65	— .70
Technical	lb.	.20	— .29
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Small	lb.	.80	— .90
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.35	— 3.60
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.88	— 2.03
Mercury, Bichloride(cor.sub.)	lb.	1.44	— 1.54
Powdered	lb.	1.39	— 1.49
Bisulphate	lb.	1.34	— 1.44
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.00
Chloride, Mild (cal'd)	lb.	1.53	— 1.73
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	1.76	— 1.90
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Yellow	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.86	— .91
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	—. 14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine Diacetyl, Alk.	oz.	11.55	—11.75
Morphine Diacetyl, Mur.	oz.	10.40	—10.60
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.75	— 9.00
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	10.70	—10.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.80	— 9.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.55	— 8.75
Meconate	oz.	—	— 9.55
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	7.90	— 9.20
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	7.95	— 9.40
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resublm.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	80 to lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large		.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.61	— .70
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.18½	— .25
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cocoanut	lb.	.27	— .35
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	2.80	— 3.10
Norwegian	gal.	4.55	— 4.60
Bbls.	ea.	125.00	—128.00
½ bbls.	ea	—	— —

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	1.00	— 1.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	18.50	—18.75
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25	— 3.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	1.01	— 1.10
Raw	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.35	— .40
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.25	— .30
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.15
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— 3.00
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.40	— 1.55
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
Sandalwood, English	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.85	— 4.25
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.96	— 1.03
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.73	— .80
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	14.70	—15.00
Granulated	lb.	17.00	—17.25
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	16.75	—17.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— —
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin,, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .45
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	2.30	— 2.60
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.	—	— —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.65	— 2.75
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.95	— 3.00
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15	— 1.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	1.30	— 1.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.33	— .36
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.71	— .80
Chlorate, gran.	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.34	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Pure, Powdered	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	1.29	— 1.39
Sulph.	oz.	.74	— .89
Quinine,, Alkaloid	oz.	1.04	— 1.09
Acetate	oz.	1.12	— 1.17
Bimuriate	oz.	1.07	— 1.14
Arsenate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Arsenite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Benzoate	oz.	1.03	— 1.08
Bisulphate	oz.	.56	— .60
Carbolate	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Citrate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.49	— 1.54
Hydrobromide	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hydrochloride	oz.	.95	— 1.03
Hypophosphite	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.78	— .83
Phosphate	oz.	.93	— .98
Lactate	oz.	1.02	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.56	— .57
5-oz. cans	oz.	.60	— .65
1-oz. cans	oz.	.65	— .68
Valerate	oz.	.97	— 1.02
Rape Seed, Eoglish	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.50	— .55
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.65	— .75
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .95
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Rosemary Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	oz.	—	1.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.15	1.20
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	11.50	12.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	.65
Domestic	lb.	.50	.60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	.90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	.15
Salicin	oz.	1.20	1.30
Saliformin	oz.	—	1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	.80
Salol	lb.	2.75	2.90
Salophen	tube	1.50	1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	.25
Ground	lb.	.25	.30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	.40
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	.58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	.20
Powdered	lb.	.19	.22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	.20
Bark	lb.	.17	.22
Satrapol	oz.	—	.40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	.20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	.30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l	oz.	—	1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.75	.80
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	.32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	.90
Powdered	lb.	.60	.65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	.45
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	.45
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	—
3-oz.	oz.	—	—
Sepia, True	oz.	—	.45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	.55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	.80
Citrate	oz.	—	1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	1.00
Nitrate, cryst	oz.	.58	.63
Fused Cones	oz.	.80	.86
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	.65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	.30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	.40
Powdered	lb.	.29	.34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	.25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	.45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	.17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	.17
White, Conti's	lb.	.20	.23
Soap, soft, green	lb.	.23	.26
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	.16
Cut	lb.	.20	.24
Powdered	lb.	.18	.24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	.40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.25	.30
Arsenate	lb.	.25	.60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	.75
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¾	.06
Bichromate	lb.	.35	.40
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	.10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	.90
Bromide	lb.	.85	.90
Cacodylate ¼-oz. vials	ea.	—	.55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.75	2.50
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	.19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	.18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	.04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	.75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	.18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	.40
Citrate	lb.	.75	.85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	.55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	.22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	.06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	.03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	.06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	.18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	.70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	.30
Nitrite	lb.	—	.90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	.60
Permanganate	lb.	—	5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb	1.10	1.25
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	.15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	.14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	.17
Dried	lb.	.26	.28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	.50
Salicylate	lb.	1.35	1.45
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	.20
Liquid	lb.	.04	.08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	.15
Succinate	lb.	—	6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	.05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	.12
Dry	lb.	.08	.12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	.35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	.17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	.27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	.75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	.44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	1.90	2.00
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	.38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	.38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	.35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	.64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	.55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	.60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.56	.65
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	.58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	.24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	.60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	.25
Powdered	lb.	.26	.30
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.75	3.00
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	.30
Powdered	lb.	.33	.36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	.43
Seed	lb.	.20	.22
Powdered	lb.	.25	.28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	.12
Bromide	lb.	1.10	1.25
Carbonate	lb.	.55	.60
Chloride	lb.	.40	.60
Iodide	oz.	.40	.45
Lacate	oz.	.18	.22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	.40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	—
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.70	1.75
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th	oz.	1.90	2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	1.97	2.07
Arsenate	oz.	—	2.30
Arsenite	oz.	—	2.30
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	2.55
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	2.25
Phosphate	oz.	—	2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	.50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.35	.38
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.36	.40
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	3.00
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	.50
Iodide	oz.	.35	.42
Flowers	lb.	.04	.08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	.53
Roll	lb.	.03	.06
Washed	lb.	.09	.12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	.16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	.40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	.12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	.06
Purified	lb.	.16	.20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.40	2.50
Tannalbin	oz.	—	.85
Tannoform	oz.	—	.50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.95	1.05
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	.85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	.80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	.75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	.65
Terpinol	lb.	—	2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.35
Theobromine	oz.	—	1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	.75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	1.20
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	.26
Thymol	lb.	11.00	12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	.65
With leaves	lb.	.50	.60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	.90
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	.70
Toluene	lb.	—	1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	.50
Triphenin	oz.	—	.50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen	oz.	.45	.50
Venice	lb.	4.00	4.25
Artificial	lb.	.18	.20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	.20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	.35
False	lb.	.40	.45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	.40
1 lb.	lb.	—	6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	.45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	.40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	.50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	.20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	.90
Powdered	lb.	.95	1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	.90
Powdered	lb.	.90	.95
Vanillin	oz.	.65	.75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	.35
Sulphate	oz.	—	2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	.20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	.50
Veronal	oz.	—	2.50
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	.45
100s		—	3.50
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	.40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	.50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	.35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	.25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	.25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	.30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	.50
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	.60
Japan	lb.	.25	.27
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	.30
Powdered	lb.	.26	.30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	.20
Whiting	lb.	.04	.08
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	.16
Ground	lb.	.14	.18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	.18
White	lb.	—	.25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	.26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	.75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.73	.90
Barrels	gal.	.58	.64
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	.20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	.18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.00	1.05
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	.30
Xeroform	lb.	—	—
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	.22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.45	.55
Benzoate	oz.	.40	.60
Bromide	lb.	.35	.40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	1.00
Granulated	lb.	.30	.55
Iodide	oz.	.37	.44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	.90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	.25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	—
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	.20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.55	.62
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	.25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.10	1.20
Permanganate	oz.	—	.45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	.40
Salicylate	oz.	—	—
Stearate	lb.	—	.60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	.10
C.P.	lb.	.18	.25
Valerate	lb.	—	13.00
	oz.	—	1.00

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from December 11 to December 18, 1916.

ACETONE—300 lbs., $104, Australia.

ACID, ACETIC—56,213 lbs., $4,274, England; 963 lbs., $200, New Zealand; 170,295 lbs., $20,800, Netherlands; 56,000 lbs., $11,690, England; 3,934 lbs., $1,594, Mexico; 4,020 lbs., $442, Cuba; 2,626 lbs., $453, Chile; 157 lbs., $12, Venezuela; 3,052 lbs., $357, Mexico; 100 lbs., $33, Costa Rica; 50 lbs., $12, Panama; 450 lbs., $120, Colombia.

ACID, BORIC—168,000 lbs., $21,580, England; 40 lbs., $7, Brazil; 1,872 lbs., $299, Chile; 89,600 lbs., $10,976, Sweden; 620 lbs., $99, Chile; 1,102 lbs., $145, Peru; 220 lbs., $42, Venezuela; 899 lbs., $155, Mexico; 28 lbs., $9, Costa Rica; 410 lbs., $56, Colombia.

ACID, CARBOLIC—551 lbs., $362, Chile; 50 lbs., $38, New Zealand; 450 lbs., $240, Portugal; 224 lbs., $150, Portugal; 5,800 lbs., $2,200, Sweden; 100 lbs. $100, Mexico; 110 lbs., $71, Mexico; 130 lbs., $83, Colombia.

ACID, CITRIC—500 lbs., $350, Dutch East Indies; 460 lbs., $260, Portugal; 550 lbs., $368, Cuba; 1,719 lbs., $1,507, Chile; 160 lbs., $127, Mexico; 100 lbs., $83, Brazil.

ACID, LACTIC—110 lbs., $43, Mexico.

ACID, MURIATIC—1,189 lbs., $130, Cuba; 3,767 lbs., $169, Mexico; 253 lbs., $7.

ACID, OXALIC—489 lbs., $294, Brazil; 112 lbs., $60, Portugal; 479 lbs., $280, Spain; 313 lbs., $212, Chile.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—24 lbs., $26, Dutch East Indies.

ACID, SALICYLIC—50 lbs., $97, Cuba; 44 lbs., $67, Chile.

ACID, SULPHURIC—2,850 lbs., $101, British West Indies; 4,769 lbs., $166, Cuba; 1,545 lbs., $52, Dutch East Indies; 243,854 lbs., $2,904, Mexico; 3,000 lbs., $38, Cuba; 3,200 lbs., $80, Mexico.

ACID, TARTARIC—400 lbs., $270, Cuba; 850 lbs., $554, Peru; 1,617 lbs., $1,200, Netherlands; 50 lbs., $300, Portugal; 330 lbs., $150, Sweden; 1,798 lbs., $1,172, Cuba; 830 lbs., $559, Chile; 57 lbs., $53, Venezuela; 25 lbs., $15, Mexico; 22 lbs., $16, Brazil; 661 lbs., $450, Chile.

ALCOHOL—25,156 gals., $7,282, France; 177,556 gals., $43,143, France; 264,583 gals., $94,017, France.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—7,920 gals., $4,680, France; 20,000 gals., $13,500, England.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$1,993, Argentina; $158, Brazil; $446, Netherlands; $4,841, Sweden; $20, Mexico; $6, Chile; $102, Mexico.

AMMONIA ANHYDROUS—$190, Cuba; $564, Chile; $36, Mexico.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$48, Chile; $54, Philippine Islands; $32, Venezuela; $27, Mexico.

AMMONIAC, SAL—137 lbs., $11, Mexico; 762 lbs., $164, Chile; 250 lbs., $38, Mexico.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$27,033, France; $88,127, France.

ARSENIC—$47, Chile; $51, Brazil.

BALSAMS—$3,695, England; $712, Dutch East Indies; $6, Mexico; $199, Chile; $39, Mexico.

BARK EXTRACTS—$26,900, England.

BORAX—$2,587, Denmark; $768, Finland; $10,072, Sweden; $3,100, Mexico; $569, Cuba; $20, Brazil; $681, Chile; $66, Venezuela; $82, Mexico; $269, Chile.

BROMINE—$10, Cuba; $4, Chile.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—170,531 lbs., $5,204, Dutch East Indies; 13,000 lbs., $519, New Zealand; 8,000 lbs., $352, Guatemala; 2,000 lbs., $88, Nicaragua; 19,000 lbs., $718, Panama; 913 lbs., $46, Mexico; 2,687 lbs., $101, Venezuela; 240 lbs., $16, Panama; 143 lbs., $8, Peru.

CARBON BISULPHIDE—$13, Chile.

CASTOR OIL—1,000 gals., $1,188, Cuba; 14 gals., $21, Panama; 75 gals., $135, Mexico; 5 gals., $9, Jamaica; 500 gals., $616, Peru.

CHLOROFORM—$37, Brazil; $50, New Zealand; $62, Philippine Islands; $6,750, Sweden; $15, Brazil; $150, Chile; $28, Venezuela; $131, Chile; $165, Australia; $3,540, France; $22, Colombia.

COCOA BUTTER—$55, Mexico; $121, Cuba; $24, Costa Rica; $1, Panama.

COCO NUT OIL—$6,000, Sweden; $50, Chile; $982, Peru.

COPPER SULPHATE—15,988 lbs., $1,272, Dutch East Indies; 55,000 lbs., $5,037, Netherlands; 4,500 lbs., $540, Peru.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—$778, Dutch East Indies; $567, Sweden.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$228, Chile; $152, Cuba; $98, Venezuela; $190, Colombia.

DEXTRINE—61,800 lbs., $2,421, England; 61,620 lbs., $2,321, England; 33,000 lbs., $1,590, France.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$19, Argentina; $53,089, Brazil; $298, Chile; $2,650, Peru; $440, Portugal; $8,960, Russia in Europe; $5,300, Sweden; $370, Mexico; $5,281, Brazil; $290, Chile; $2,680, Mexico; $873, Chile; $1,320, Peru; $2,460, France.. $18, Costa Rica; $581, Chile; $1,000, Colombia; $4,300, Peru.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$12,524, England; $300, Brazil; $450, Chile; $4,760, Italy; $1,000, Netherlands; $1,515, Russia in Europe; $338, Spain; $9,857, Sweden; $100, Brazil; $340, Mexico; $404, France.

EPSOM SALTS—1,117 lbs., $43, British West Indies; 2,000 lbs., $55, Brazil; 4,420 lbs., $137, Chile; 100 lbs., $5, Honduras; 23,000 lbs., $561, Cuba; 587 lbs. $19, Colombia.

ETHER—$128, Cuba; $87, Brazil; $60, Mexico; $855, Argentina; $151, Peru.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—$18, Brazil; $138, Chile.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$33, Panama; $262, Newfoundland; $11, Cuba; $238, Brazil; $294, Peru; $11, Venezuela; $18, Dutch East Indies; $322, Australia; $21, Jamaica; $110, Cuba; $18, Argentina; $881, Brazil; $48, Peru; $42, Uruguay; $127, Mexico; $14, Jamaica; $271, Cuba; $458, Colombia

FLAX SEED OIL—300 gals., $312, Mexico; 150 gals., $60, Brazil.

FORMALDEHYDE—13,440 lbs., $3,000, England; 385 lbs., $83, Brazil; 100 lbs., $35, Portugal; 110 lbs., $20, Mexico; 1,234 lbs., $147, Chile; 2,500 lbs., $275, Australia; 36,500 lbs., $3,192, France; 150 lbs., $33, Jamaica; 1,543 lbs., $200, Chile.

GLYCERIN—150 lbs., $110, Brazil; 77 lbs., $25, Chile; 2,730 lbs., $1,042, Dutch East Indies; 1,146 lbs., $730, Portugal; 25 lbs., $14, Mexico; 220 lbs., $130, Cuba; 1,250 lbs., $563, Chile; 3,400 lbs., $1,959, Peru; 300 lbs., $165, Cuba; 800 lbs., $372, Portugal; 50 lbs., $23, Colombia.

GLUCOSE—40,680 lbs. $1263, England; 81,360 lbs., $2,526, Uruguay; 128,820 lbs., $4,104, Cuba.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE — $13, Chile.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$3,316, Brazil; $11, Dutch East Indies; $15, Guatemala; $385, Mexico; $106, Argentina; $250, Brazil; $193, Chile; $6, Venezuela; $765, Mexico; $76, Cuba; $74, Panama; $34, Chile; 138, Peru.

IODINE—$60, Mexico.

LEAD ACETATE—$580, Dutch East Indies; $176, Mexico; $25, Peru.

LEAD SUGAR—$335, Dutch East Indies.

LIME CHLORIDE—$2,025, Netherlands; $72, Chile; $1,710, Netherlands; $3,147, Sweden; $112, Chile; $113, Colombia.

MENTHOL—$139, Chile.

OPIUM—$27, Chile; $398, Cuba; $575, Colombia.

PARIS GREEN—$330, Cuba.

PEPPERMINT OIL—6,000 lbs., $6,600, Sweden; 612 lbs., $900, England; $10, Mexico.

PERFUMERY—$75, Guatemala; $1,475, Cuba; $6,951, Brazil; $5,426, British India; $42, Portugal; $90, England; $102, Panama; $76, Mexico; $25, Jamaica; $1,266, Cuba; $3,077, Argentina; $410, Brazil; $1,026, Chile; $846, Peru; $825, Venezuela $779, Mexico; $145, Cuba; $360, Chile; $261, Peru $4,476, Australia; $2,542, New Zealand; $119, Panama; $15, Salvador; $117, Jamaica; $273, Cuba; $24, Chile; $719, Colombia; $10, Ecuador; $83, Peru.

PETROLEUM JELLY— $1,389, England; $3,183, Brazil; $10, Chile; $572, Peru; $27, New Zealand; $971, Finland; $3,024, Netherlands; $996, Sweden; $14, Mexico; $1,121, Argentina; $575, Brazil; $2,279, Chile. $329, Colombia; $14, Peru; $225, Uruguay; $61, Venezuela; $103, Mexico; $15, Chile; $1,059, Australia; $552, New Zealand; $15, Costa Rica; $15, Danish West Indies.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—714 lbs., $300, Brazil; 1,970 lbs., $926, Netherlands; 3,980 lbs., $1,736, Portugal; 26,619 lbs., $9,563, Sweden. 4,053 lbs., $2,094, France; 30 lbs., $12, Colombia.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—1,120 lbs., $616, Netherlands; 224 lbs., $118, Portugal.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—5,600 lbs., $3,570, Brazil; 1,120 lbs., $616, Netherlands; 224 lbs., $118, Portugal; 4,480 lbs., Mexico; 672 lbs., $353, Portugal.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—972 lbs., $550, Portugal.

QUICKSILVER—400 lbs., $401, Colombia; 83 lbs., $75, Venezuela.

QUININE—$136, Brazil; $701, Venezuela; 336 lbs., Mexico.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$489, England; $112, Brazil; $4,167, Sweden; $2,372, Mexico; $19, Cuba; $30, Argentina; $1,237, Chile. $102, Peru; $329, Venezuela; $146, Salvador; $548, Chile; $32, Colombia, $5, Peru.

SALOL—3,674 lbs., $12,900, Sweden; 60 lbs., $179, Chile; 10 lbs., $35, Mexico; 50 lbs., $225, England.

SALTPETER—42,350 lbs., $2,310, Brazil; 600 lbs., $72, Dutch East Indies; 501 lbs., $148, Mexico.

SODA, ASH—224,100 lbs., $7,003, Brazil; 4,265 lbs., $107, Dutch East Indies; 106,970 lbs., $3,361, Sweden; 2,302 lbs., $75, Cuba.

SODA, CAUSTIC—222,987 lbs., $9,300, Netherlands. 14,383 lbs., $452, Cuba; 120,614 lbs., $5,100, Brazil; 14,475 lbs., $686, Dutch East Indies; 139,302 lbs., $5,573, Hongkong; 61,200 lbs., $2,448, Australia; 105,657 lbs., $4,091, Netherlands; 3,103 lbs., $132, Portugal; 60,196 lbs., $3,087, Sweden; 35,443 lbs., $700, Mexico, 1,083 lbs., $49, Cuba; 100,140 lbs., $4,997, Argentina; 85,360 lbs., $3,764, Brazil; 18,180 lbs., $1,622, Chile; 45,775 lbs., $2,035, Peru; 7,494 lbs., $356, Mexico; 3,000 lbs., $183, Cuba; 106,477 lbs., $3,529, Australia; 6,750 lbs., $270, New Zealand; 155,250 lbs., $5,153, Chile; 125,700 lbs., $4,358, Peru.

SODA, SAL—40,000 lbs., $431, Cuba; 320 lbs., $657, France; 4,000 lbs., $42, Jamaica; 1,875 lbs., $23, Danish West Indies.

SODIUM ACETATE—27,669 lbs., $2,489, England; 4,400 lbs., $440, Brazil.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—16,000 lbs., $224, Cuba; 294 lbs., $11, Dutch East Indies; 35,000 lbs., $588, Sweden; 1,120 lbs., $24, Mexico; 40,000 lbs., $680, Cuba; 800 lbs., $11, Chile; 1,102 lbs., $33, Peru; 3,042 lbs., $90, Venezuela. 511 lbs., $14, Mexico; 120 lbs., $14, Cuba; 4,320 lbs., $235, New Zealand; 610 lbs., $13, Jamaica.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—1,350 lbs., $300, Netherlands; 718 lbs., $172, Brazil; 2,215 lbs., $704, Netherlands; 3,951 lbs., $350, Portugal.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—12,116 lbs., $206, Brazil; 755 lbs., $15, Cuba; 110,000 lbs., $2,100, Mexico; 12,000 lbs., $275, Australia; 370 lbs., $11, Brazil.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—55 lbs., $88, Chile; 55 lbs., $120, Portugal; 940 lbs., $1,440, Sweden; 100 lbs., $240, Cuba; 55 lbs., $146, Australia.

SODIUM SALTS—$1,408, Dutch East Indies; $104, Australia. $527, New Zealand; $1,792, Portugal; $2,748, Sweden; $1,133, Chile; $750, Switzerland; $4,092, Mexico.

SODIUM SILICATE—9,801 lbs, $121, Sweden; 40,048 lbs., $444, Cuba; 14,217 lbs., $282, Peru.

SODIUM SULPHATE—125 lbs., $6, Chile; 2,241 lbs., $29, Mexico; 586 lbs., $22, Peru; 2,030 lbs., $40, Venezuela; 687 lbs., $10, Colombia.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—421 lbs., $13, Mexico; 9,616 lbs., $314, Mexico; 958 lbs., $34, Colombia.

SODIUM SULPHITE—223 lbs., $30, Brazil; 100 lbs., $10, Colombia.

SPONGES—1,720 lbs., $1,231, England; 11 lbs., $18, Costa Rica; 20 lbs., $13, Argentina; 63 lbs., $58, Dutch East Indies; 945 lbs., $956, Chile; 2,362 lbs., $3,569, France.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—14 tons, $629, Peru.

TRINITROTOLUOL—166,004 lbs., $154,000, Italy.

VEGETABLE WAX—11,200 lbs., $2,296, England.

ZINC OXIDE—80,000 lbs., $2,500, France; 210 lbs., $39, Chile; 1,000 lbs., $270, Colombia; 220 lbs., $34, Peru; 800 lbs., $106, Colombia.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from December 11 to December 18, 1916.

ACID—
40 drums, cresylic, Barrett Manufacturing Co., Glasgow.

AMMONIA—
28 cases, J. C. Wiardi & Co., Havana.

ANTIPYRINE—
2 cases, Niebrugge & Day, London.
1 case, Breah & Klips, London.

BALSAMS—
12 cases, copaiba, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America.

BEANS—
6 cases, vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, Vera Cruz.

BITTER WOOD—
1 ton, United Fruit Co., Kingston.
50 tons, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

CALOMEL—
10 cases, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

CAMPHOR—
50 cases, American Trading Co., London.

CASEINE—
13 cases, Thos. Leeming, London.
70 bags, Atterbury Bros., St. Nazaire.

COLOCYNTH PULP—
35 bales, T. M. Duche & Son, London.

CREAM OF TARTAR—
7 casks, C. J. Bauer, London.

CRESOL—
10 cases, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
19 bags, Domingo Balsam, Vera Cruz.
24 baskets, Jose Romano, Vera Cruz.

DIVI-DIVI—
10,027 bags, Curcao Trading Co., Curacao.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
4 bags, annatto, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
25 casks, orchil liquor, Read, Holliday & Sons, London.
15 casks, orchil, A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.
135 seroons, indigo, Bloom Bros., Central America.
54 seroons, indigo, Henderson & Korn, Central America.
33 seroons, indigo, Mecke & Co., Central America.
144 seroons, indigo, South & Central American Com'l. Co, Central America.
41 seroons, indigo, Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Central America.
8 casks, orchil, W. A. Ross & Co., Liverpool.
3 casks, cudbear, W. A. Ross & Co., Liverpool.
5 bags, annatto, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

ESSENTIAL OIL—
60 cases, orange, New York & West Indian Trading Co., Kingston.

FLOWERS—
5 bales, saffron, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Tampico.

FRUIT SALTS—
50 cases, E. Fougera & Co., London.

GELATIN—
118 bags, P. E. Manners, Glasgow.

GUMS—
50 bags, arabic, T. M. Duche & Co., London.
18 bags, tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.
147 cases, aloes, C. A. Debrot, Curacao.
40 cases, aloes, G. Amsinck & Co., Curacao.
192 cases, aloes, American Trading Co., Curacao.
5 bales, chicle, J. A. Medina, Vera Cruz.
44 cases, tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.
306 bags, arabic, T. M. Duche & Son, London.
8 cases, tragacanth, J. Wolf & Co., London.
250 bags, arabic, Arabol Manufacturing Co., London.
40 bags, chicle, U. S. Brokerage Co., Vera Cruz.
2 sacks, chicle, R. Fabien & Co., Tampico.

HERBS—
1 bale, Gonzales O'Neil, Tampico.

IODINE—
418 kegs, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific.

IRON OXIDE—
20 packages, G. A. & E. Meyer, Liverpool.

LEAVES—
9 bales, senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.

LICORICE—
4 crates, root, Peek & Velsor, London.

LINOLEATE COBALT—
10 barrels, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.

LOG WOOD—
67 tons, wood, 32 tons roots, Atlantic Trust Co., Port Antonio.

LOG WOOD EXTRACT—
378 casks, United Fruit Co., Kingston.
150 casks, dyewood, United Fruit Co., Kingston.

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—
10 casks, Pacific Coast Borax Co., Glasgow.

MALTINE—
50 cases, Maltine Co., St. John's, N. F.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
23 bales, medicines, Bull, Insular Line, Genoa.
11 cases, medicine, J. Personeni, Genoa.

MERCURY CHLORIDE—
20 cases, Merck & Co., London.

OILS—
20 casks, castor, E. J Bauer, London.
17 casks, palm, Swan & Finch, Liverpool.
50 cases, codliver, Schieffelin & Co., Kristiania.
45 cases, castor, Southern International Express, Genoa.
36 casks, palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
266 casks, cod oil, Swan & Finch Co., Halifax, N. F.
87 casks, cod oil, W. & S. Job Co., Halifax, N. S.
266 casks, cod oil, Swan & Finch Co., Halifax, N. S.
150 casks, 150 barrels, cod oil, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
102 casks, cod oil, British Consul, St. Johns, N. F.
300 bbls., codliver W. & S, Job Co., St. Johns, N. F.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
160 bags, New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Aires.

ROOTS—
15 bags, ipecac, J. A. Medina & Co., Tampico.
15 bales, sarsaparilla, R. Fabien & Co., Tampico.
94 bags, canagria, Pablo, Tampico.
190 bags, canagria, Tampico.
65 bags, canagria, P. H. Petry & Co., Vera Cruz.
26 bags, dandelion, Peek & Velsor, London.
26 bales, myrrh, London.
1 case, ipecac, Fidanque Bros., Panama.
20 bags, sarsaparilla, G. Schaumann, Tampico.

SALOL—
1 case, A. Castristis, Piraeus.

SEED—
23 bags, rape, McBride & Edwards, London.
23 bags, rape, P. Henderson & Co., London.
1,876 bags, castor, Baker Castor Oil Co., London.
460 bags, foenugreek, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—
4 casks, Thos. Nevin, Liverpool.

SPICES—
45 bags, pimento, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
6 boxes, capsicum, National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.
250 bags, pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio.

SPONGES—
8 bales, A. Moses & Co., London.
123 bales, sponge, 50 bales refuse, Dadant & Co., London.
20 bales, National Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.
61 bales, J. A. Medina & Co., Havana.
283 bales, Florida Sponge & Chamois Co., Nassau.

SULPHUR—
2 cases, C. A. Sykes & Co., London.

TALC—
500 sacks, L. A. Solomon & Bro., Genoa.
850 sacks, W. B. Daniels, Genoa.
420 cases, Colgate & Co., Genoa.

TARTAR—
189 bags, Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.

WAX—
409 bags, paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Liverpool.
12 sacks, bees, D. Bretzfelder & Bro., Tampico.
9 bags, bees, G. Schaumann, Tampico.

TESTED SALES CONTRACT FOR CANARY ISLANDS

By Consul George K. Stiles, Teneriffe

Repeated instances of American losses through failure to secure properly worded sales contracts emphasize the importance of a form of contract practically tested by local legal requirements, including those conditions that bear on the present foreign trade with these islands. This is an agent's market far more than a jobber's, and in many cases the best agents for introducing American goods are to be found only among the more recently established firms. In such cases signed orders or sales contracts should be required from the actual purchasers and indorsed by the agent, following the form given below:

MODEL SALES CONTRACT.

No. .....

Name of agent or of firm when direct buyer .....
Order given by.....(name of buyer).
To .....(name of American exporter).
Through agency of .....(name of agent, when not direct sale).
Method of payment .....
Date of shipment (usually now reading "soonest possible") .
Order list, composing actual body of order. (This should be exact. Indefinite orders have been proved in the local courts to be no orders at all.)

Conditions of contract: "All prices are subject to the market fluctuations. This order can not be held up or canceled after it has been sent. Orders by cable are subject to the usual interpretation of commercial terms. Cable orders should be distinctly so marked on the sales contract. Weights and measures are understood to be the shipping weights and measures. When merchandise is sold c. i. f., it is understood to be at the actual price of the freight and insurance of the day, and any increase would be on the buyer's account. Any delay in shipping is on the buyer's responsibility. If shipment can not be effected for some unforeseen reason, this order is understood to be canceled."

This form, which was drawn by the leader of the local bar for a British firm, has been tested for several years. While it may appear to be unusually favorable to the seller, no first-class firm in this district would ordinarily refuse to sign it, and the bulk of the trade is being done under such sales contracts by conservative British firms.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Timen Carnot and Company, Inc., New York; capital, $75,000; drugs, L. Stimel, M. Carnot, A. Timen, Hunts Point Apartments, Bronx.

Natural Grape Juice Company, Inc., Brockton, N. Y.; capital, $15,000; grape juice, by-products; R. E. Barnwell, J. L. Heider, F. N. Randall.

Chemical Products Corporation, Camden, N. J.; capital, $200,000; to manufacture and deal in chemicals and pharmaceutical and medical preparations; F. R. Hansell, John A. MacPeak, I. C. Clow, Camden.

Corson By-Products Coal Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.; capital, $300,000; coke, coal, by-products, blasting powder, high explosives; E. A. Roberts, A. A. Engle, G. A. Corson, Buffalo.

MacFinn Drug Company, Inc., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; capital, $10,000; druggists, W. A. Fullerton, J. A. Leary, M. Finn, Hudson Falls.

Metzger Products Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; perfumes, soaps, toilet articles; M. Civic, A. Rothschilds, T. H. Grossmith, 24 Stone street.

Brown Company, Inc., Trenton, N. J.; capital, $100,000; to manufacture animal products, fats, oils, tanned skins, soaps, etc.; Charles Luker, Trenton agent; J. P. Murray, F. S. Muzzey, F. S. Saurman, Philadelphia.

Antimony and Compounds Company of America, Piscataway, N. J.; capital, $200,000; to mine, mill and deal in antimony, brass, chrome, copper, etc.; Joseph Dhavernas, Eric Goodwin, New Brunswick; Robert L. Hoquet, New York City.

Alcohol Chemical Company, Hackensack, N. J.; capital, $10,000; to buy, sell and extract and deal in alum, sulphate and chloride; C. A. Cole, R. A. Van Voorhis, Arthur R. Oakley.

Anthony-Hammond Chemical Works, Inc., New York; capital, $100,000; benzoates, betanaphthol products; E. N. Carey, M. Tischeer, H. C. Quinby, 165 Broadway.

Dexola Chemical Company, Inc., Bronx; capital, $10,000; alkalies, dyestuffs, dyewoods, chemicals; C. Mazzola, P. and M. Dexheimer, 319 West 194th street.

Colorado Pure Lead Corporation, New York; capital, 1,000 shares, $100 each; 3,000 shares, no par value; carry on business with $115,000; drugs, tinctures, extracts, explosives, acids, alkalies; H. Alexander, L. M. Woodworth, J. L. Rawlinson, 40 Wall street.

W. J. Sparks, Inc., New York; capital, $100,000; chemicals, dyes, cotton, yarn, cloth, hardware, autos, machinery; R. Stiles, H. G. Blake, A. H. Tomes, 17 Battery Place.

Intermediate Chemical Corporation, New York; capital, 500 shares, $100 each; 200 shares no par value; carry on business with $51,000; M. Reed, A. C. Burrage, Jr., H. Lawson, 497 Dean street, Brooklyn.

The Met-Oh-Lene Company, Inc., New York; capital, 300 shares, $100 each; 500 shares, no par value; carry on business with $32,500; L. Prashker, J. Bikelheimer, H. E. Reid, 165 Audubon avenue.

Duke Drug Company, Detroit, Mich.; capital, $1,000; Howard H. Campbell, Frank C. Sibley, A. W. Breichting.

Iridescent Dyestuff and Color Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, $25,000; dyestuffs, colors, drugs, chemicals; H. Audley, H. R. Brown, C. W. Tiffin, 650 East 228th street.

Barnet Burgess Chemical Company, Hackensack, N. J.; capital, $100,000; to buy, sell and extract, and deal in alum, aluminum, silicon, and metals of all kinds; Cornelius A. Cole, Hackensack; R. A. Van Voorhis, Jersey City; A. R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.

Imperial Chemical Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; capital, $100,000; to manufacture and sell all kinds of spraying materials and disinfectants; Walter Ioor, Charles R. Sligh, John D. Case, D. C. Scribner, F. J. Pickett.

Capital Increases

Electro Bleaching Gas Company, New York; $200,000 to $500,000.

Authorizations

Titanium Pigment Company, Inc., Augusta, Me.; capital, $3,000,000; paints, pigments, chemicals, oils, colors dyes, dyestuffs; representative, Andrew Thompson, Sugar and Lafayette streets, Niagara Falls.

McKESSON AND ROBBINS INCORPORATE

The wholesale drug firm of McKesson and Robbins of New York City has been incorporated under the name of McKesson and Robbins, Incorporated. The business was established in 1833 and continued under the name of McKesson & Robbins until this time. This announcement is made: "The interests remain the same and the only substantial change is an increase of capital by the investment of more actual cash in the business by the present partners." The partners now are John McKesson, Jr., Herbert D. Robbins, George C. McKesson, Irving McKesson, Donald McKesson, Saunders Norvell. Mr. Norvell is the newest addition to the concern, he having become connected with the establishment about two years ago. He was formerly the president of the Norvell-Shapleigh Hardware Company of St. Louis, and for many years was prominently identified with the Simmons Hardware Company also of St. Louis.

Want Ads

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CULTIVATION OF THE BAY TREE FOR OIL

Experiments at Montserrat Indicate Increased Yield But Decline in Quality on the Average—Report of Botanic Station

In the annual report of the curator of the botanic station station at Montserrat (British West Indies), some interesting information is given on the investigations and general cultivation of the bay tree (Laurus nobilis) and the production of bay oil. From this report it appears that an experimental plot of one acre was planted with bay trees at distances of 9 feet by 9 feet apart in June, 1908. The reaping of the leaves began in January, 1911, when the yield of oil was approximately 14 pounds, in 1912 19 pounds, in 1913 28½ pounds, and in 1914 39 pounds.

There has been a steady improvement in the percentage of oil obtained, which in 1912 was 16.7, in 1913 18.3, and in 1914 19.5 ounces per 100 pounds of leaves as reaped, on an average of twelve monthly distillations. During the reaping of the leaves in 1914 more care was exercised in the method of collecting for distillation, all the leaves being mature. This would appear to account for the increase in the percentage of oil.

The monthly distillations have been continued primarily to decide if the leaves at any particular season yielded a better percentage, or an oil of better quality, and the results obtained in 1914, compared with similar data for the previous two years, show that no definite period of the year is indicated as being desirable for harvesting; for while the reapings in the early part of 1914 were better on the average, both in yield and quality of oil, the results for 1912 and 1913 showed the best returns to be in the months of June and July.

The report concludes with the following general remarks: "A matter of some concern is that the quality of the oil on the average has declined, and, taking specific gravity and phenol-content as the two important features of bay oil the average of the distillation for three years is as follows: Specific gravity 1912, 0.9484; 1913, 0.9460; 1914, 0.9342; phenol-content for 1912, 55.5; 1913, 56.2; 1914, 50.5. It was anticipated that from cultivated areas of bay trees, and particularly where these are grown in bush form, which enables discrimination to be made in regard to the maturity of the leaves collected for distillation, one of the principal advantages would be the production of an oil of better quality than from uncultivated trees, which is not borne out as a result of this year's experiments, so that the work of the future will be chiefly concerned in deciding what conditions influence the quality of oil."

MANUFACTURE OF CHALK IN GERMANY

(By Vice Consul Francis R. Stewart, Hamburg)

Calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, is found in a natural state in the form of marble, chalk, and limestone, and is artificially obtained by precipitating calcium-salt solutions by means of carbon dioxide or carbonates.

In the manufacture of chalk it is important to produce a lightweight material. It is believed that the German manufacturers have been most successful in this respect and have produced an article 50 per cent lighter than the others. It is also important to eliminate all trace of metal. In the process 100 parts of the raw material are dissolved in 300 parts of hydrochloric acid (25 per cent) and 300 parts of water. Impurities such as chloride of calcium, ferro-chloride, and magnesium chloride, contained in this solution, are removed by adding a thin mixture of chloride of lime and water to the hydrochloric liquid until the odor of the chlorine can be noticed. After the composition has been under the influence of the chlorine for several hours double the quantity of water is added and the mass is heated and stirred, milk of lime being poured in until a thorough alkaline reaction is obtained. The combinations of iron and manganese are precipitated completely as well as the larger portion of the magnesium chloride. A small quantity of the liquid should be filtered to see if it is entirely free of iron.

The iron and manganese having been precipitated and removed, some hours should elapse in which to complete the settling before the solution is filtered and the specific weight and content of calcium chloride ($CACl_2$) ascertained. The specific weight and the quantity of calcium chloride contained in the solution show the amount of carbonate of natrium (sodium) to be added. For 100 parts of dissolved calcium chloride ($CACl_2$) about 260 parts of crystallized carbonate of natrium are used.

A small quantity of hydrochloric acid is then added and the mixture heated to 60 or 70 degrees Centigrade. At last it is precipitated while stirred with a filtered solution of about 300 parts of crystalized carbonate of natrium in three or four times the quantity of water. The liquid must show an alkaline reaction when the precipitation is completed.

After several hours the product is washed, filtered, and then drained, dried, and pulverized. Some influence is exercised by the temperature during precipitation. At an ordinary temperature calcium carbonate is precipitated in an amorphous voluminous form, which is difficult to wash and which becomes solid after a time. On the other hand the calcium carbonate is immediately precipitated in a crystalized state when the solution is brought to the boiling point.

Prices Steadily Increasing—Imports and Exports

Prices are steadily increasing, and at present are 35 to 36 marks per 100 kilos ($8.33 to $8.57 per 220 pounds), compared with 22.75 to 23.25 marks ($5.42 to $5.53) in 1911 for the same quantity.

It is not possible to give the exact quantity of this chalk that is manufactured in Germany, as the official statistics include it with white chalk and finely powdered chalk in any form. However, it is said that whereas the figures given for imports include several forms of chalk, those for exports include principally precipitated chalk.

The import and export figures for 1912, 1913, and the first six months of 1914 are the latest obtainable. These, with values given in marks of $0.2382 each, are:

Totals and figures by countries		1912	1913	Six months of 1914
IMPORTS				
Total quantity	tons	39,111	35,459.5	16,586.6
Total value	marks	1,152,000	1,046,000	483,000
Belgium	tons	10,668.4	11,643.1	6,038.1
France	do	17,421.2	14,470.7	4,965.1
Sweden	do	7,723.6	6,672	4,429.5
EXPORTS				
Total quantity	tons	10,070.7	12,228.7	5,799.6
Total value	marks	462,000	559,000	255,000
Austria-Hungary	tons	4,794	6,539.6	3,007.1
Russia	do	990.4	740.9	479.1
Chile	do	.....	.....	299.8

(A list of manufacturers of precipitated chalk in Germany may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or its district and cooperative offices. Refer to file No. 82487.)

CHEMICAL COMPANY STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
American Cyanamid	28	32
do preferred	58	61
By-Products Coke	168	175
do coke rights	16	18
Casein Co. of America	38	42
Davison Chemical	51	52
Dow Chemical	255	275
do preferred	99	101
Electro Bleaching	200	350
Federal Chemical	81	87
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	500	600
do 25 p.c. paid	425	...
Grasselli Chemical	255	275
Harrison Bros.	150	...
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	50	...
do preferred	85	95
Kentucky Solvay	275	...
Matheson Alkali	100	110
do preferred	100	110
*Merrimac Chemical	80	90
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	25	30
do preferred	20	23
Mulford Co., H. K.	63	67
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	98	100
Rollin Chemical	...	50
do preferred	...	100
Semet Solvay Co.	275	300
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	325	340
Standard Chemical	110	130
Union Sulphur	11500	...

* Ex dividend and ex rights